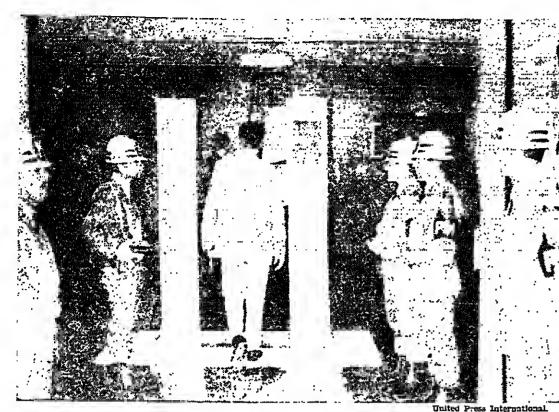
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Established 1887



SECURITY MEASURES—Armed guards and metal detectors screen delegates to the Organization of American States meeting as they entered the Legislative Palace in Quito.

Improvement Depends on End of Curbs

U.S.-Cuba Ties Linked to OAS Sanctions

By Jonathan Kandell

QUITO, Ecuador, Nov. 10 (NYT).-The lifting of economic sanctions against Cuba by the current session of the Organication of American States here could ease the way to a recon-ciliation between Washington and Hayana, diplomatic sources said vesterday.

The sources cautioned that a formal end to the necade-old blockade of Cuba would not necessarily mean that the United States would move toward reestablishing diplomatic and econonic ties with the government of Premier Fidel Castro.

But they noted that if the motion to lift the senctions failed to gather the necessary two-thirds majority, or 14 votes, "then, ob-riously, any rapprochement be-tween the United States and Cuba will be delayed."

Attempts to Interfere

The sauctions against Cuba were passed in 1964 by a U.S.inspired resolution because of Havana's alleged attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Latin American countries by aiding guerrilla movements in the hemisphere.

States appears to be caught in a hind by the resolution. Eight countries in the hemi-

sphere already maintain diplomatic ties with Havana and a clear majnrity of the OAS nations want to hring Cuba back into the Latin American fold. But several Latin American na-

tions-including Uruguay, Chile and Paraguay-continue to view the Cuban government as bent on subversion and insist that the OAS sanctions should be main-

Should the motion to lift the blockade fail by a narrow margin, the zplit between the two camps would widen and further threaten the unity and importance of the DAS, which has long been critiized by some of its members as ineffectual forum dominated by the United States.

Diplomatic sources portrayed the United States as anxious to avoid further polarizing of the OA'S membership over the Cuban issue. The same sources also noted that if Washington decided to change its Cuhan policy, it does not want to he accused hy anti-Cuban bloc of unilaterally ending a hlockade policy it has championed for more than

To support their view that the United States has decided to maintain a much lower profile in the corrent OAS session and avoid taking the initiative in the

By Craig R. Whitney

U.S. Army's highest-ranking in-telligence officer here has made

a new sworn court statement

June to a lawsuit charging illegal

surveillande of American citizens.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Bowen, the

Seventh Army's assistant chief of

affidavit on Oct. 28 because, he

said, it had come to his attention

that certain statements in the

first one "may be susceptible to

The affidavit is for presenta-

tion at the U.S. District Court in

Washington, where a sult against

the Army has been filed by a

group of American civilian and

political organizations in West

Germany and West Berlin, They

charge that the Army violated

their civil rights by illegally spy-

ing on their activities and listeu-

ing in on their telephone con-

misinterpretation.

staff for intelligence, signed a new

modifying his response of last . 28 says that the Army, in the

BONN, Nov. 10 (NYT).-The

vote for or against Cuba, diplomatic sources pointed out that the U.S. delegation has declined to reveal how it would vote. The sources sald that a final

decision by the U.S. delegationled by Under Secret. Tol State Robert Ingersoll-will be made only after close consultations by cable with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Washington.

Headquarters Blast WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP). -A bomb explosion damaged the OAS headquarters, just three hlocks from the White House, last night. Police said that there were no injuries.

Six hours after the explosion, an unidentified man telephoned the Associated Press, saying that a group called the Cuba Movement C4 was responsible for the

"We consider all Latin American countries that recognize the Communist regime of Cuba as a true representative of Cuba as the enemy of the Cuban people," the caller said. "All Latin American countries that recognize Cas-Long live a free Cuba!"

Banzer Cancels Elections, **Vows Military Rule Until '80**

Gen. Hugo Banzer, the President of the promised elections. ot Bollvia, yesterday abandoned plans for elections next year, ordered a crackdown on political activity and said his military regime would retain control of the government until at least

The general also fired his But a decade later, the United cabinet and replaced it with a tary officers, some of whom had served in the previous cabinet. Gen. Banzer put down an attempted coup d'état on Thursday.

> The abandoning of the elections scheduled for next June and the series of tough measures stifle opposition were made at the behest of the armed forces' leadership. The revolt Thursday by civilians and some military, at Santa Cruz. 330 miles to the east, apparently was triggered



Hugo Banzer

course of its "countersuhversion"

operations in West Germany and

West Berlin, penetrated civilian

organizations, had civilian tele-

mail, at least until last month.

phones tapped and intercepted

But it adds that Army intelli-

gence has tightened its regula-

tions covering surveillance of

civilians. It says this was done

in a series of regulations between

The case is duc to come up in

Washington before Judge William

Jones later this month, according

to John Shartuck of the Ameri-

can Civil Libertles Union in New

to be interviewed at his head-

quarters in Heidelberg on the

ground that he does not want to

Gen. Bowen, who has refused

February and Sept. 30.

U.S. General Admits More Spying on Civilians

Changes Affidavit on Surveillance

Of Americans Living in Germany

Gen. Bowen's affidavit of Oct. interfere with the judicial pro-

by disagreement over the timing Gen. Banzer said he would form a new "national reconstruction government," and arrested or issued arrest warrants for dozens of politicians and army and police officers suspected of backing the abortive coup.

Parties Suspended He suspended political parties, unions and professional associa-

The new government decreed a "national mobilization around the armed forces" and said the military had assumed total control of the government until at least 1930. The government said it would

guarantee press freedom, but said the information media should aim at "keeping social peace and helping the national effort.

government would be restructura five-year economic and social development plan would be formulated and a compulsory national civil service would he in-

Gen. Banzer said he would demand "discipline, work and unity," and would severely punish corruption in government. said there would be fewer holidays, companies would be forced to reinvest their profits in Bolivia, the fudicial branch of

'Critical Period' The military leadership, headed hy Air Force Gen. Oscar Adriazola, had informed Gen. Banzer in a lengthy document that it was "categorically and definitely not in agreement with holding elections or returning to the parliamentary system while the critical period through which (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

cess, took over from Maj. Gen.

Harold Aaron in the last year.

Gen. Aaron is now the chief of

Army intelligence in Washington.

new affidavit that changes a

previous position says that Army

intelligence units had "misinter-

preted" regulations and made an

undetermined number of checks

on private U.S. citizens in West

Germany without checking with

"Recently," Gen. Bowen said,

"upon discovering the above, I

directed that all units under my

authority strictly comply with

Sept. 30. a new Army regulation

has prohibited the "acquiring, re-

porting, processing or storage of

information on persons or orga-

The affidavit says that since

their commander here.

these requirements."

One of the statements in the

Lester Brown The total shortfall of food,

months. One of the major as yet unmet

tasks of this conference, attended by more than 2,000 delegates, is to organize a relief effort that will avoid such a catastrophe. The United States intends to double its humanitarian food aid this year and, together with other food-exporting countries. Washington is considering rationing grain sales to more affluent countries to free supplies for the famine-ravaged nations.

izers has increased sharply since World War II. The combined use of nitrogen, phosphate and potash was less than 10 million metric tons in 1938. Last year the figure was 78 million tons 36 million tons of nitrogen, 23 million tons of phosphate and 19 million tons of potash. Tha total use of such nutrients is ex-(Continued oo Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. Asks **Curbs on Fertilizer**

To Reserve It For Farm Use

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ROME, Nov. 10 (NYT).-The U.S. delegation at the UN's World Food Conference, under pressure from congressional advisers, yesterday proposed a reso-lution urging the reduction of nonagricultural use of fertilizer to ease a critical shortage held partly responsible for famine this year in South Asia.

About 15 per cent of the fertilizer used in the United States goes into such nonfood applications as improving lawns, cemeteries and golf courses. That 15 per cent would have

been enough to add two million three million tons to the wheat crop of India this year, specialists at the food conference reported.

The U.S. proposal was made at the urging of Sen. Hnbert Humphrey, D-Minn., who pressed delegation chief Earl Butz, the Secretary of Agriculture, into action at a U.S. strategy session held on Friday night.

Butz Against Blove

Mr. Butz had been opposed to making any call for restraint, either at this conference or in the United States itself, arguing that the scarcity was temporary the Agriculture Department believes there will be a surplus again within three years) and that Americans should be allowed to use fertilizer as they please. U.S. delegation officers said they were uncertain whether yes-

terday's proposal, if not accepted hy the conference of 130 nations, would be followed up hy any voluntary rationing or allocation program in the United States. There was no formal comment on the surprise U.S. move. Offi-

cials from developing countries generally favored it. Analysis said it would probably be difficult "for rich countries to oppose it." The resolution, while carrying no legal sanction, would nevertheless serve to focus a policy of moral dissuasion on the body politic of the rich countries. This could have an important effect in getting the fertilizer where it

is needed. Fertilizer Yield Cited

One ton of fertilizer can produce an additional 10 to 15 tons of grain in India, according to American agricultural expert

mainly in the countries of South Asia and sub-Sahara Africa, was estimated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the sponsoring body of this conference, at between 7 million and 11 million tons of grain, which can mean starvation or malnutrition for half a hillion people over the next eight

World use of chemical fertil-

nizations not affiliated with the Department of Defense," unless approval is obtained from the

secretary or under secretary of

Intelligence units in West Ger-

many, the affidavit goes on, can

still take photographs of organi-

zations they suspect of "being en-

gaged in illegal activity," without

any approval from higher author-

Noting that Army intelligence

infiltrated civilian organizations in

West Germany with military in-

telligence personnel in at least

three instances, and with civilian

informants "occasionally," the af-

fidavit says that new instructions

were issued Sept. 30 to require

permission from the secretary or

the under secretary of the Army

The affidavit says the Army

may have intercepted telephone

conversations and mail involving

attorneys for the Lawyers Mili-

tary Defense Committee in Hei-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

for such operations.

the Army.



Pope Paul VI speaking at World Food Conference,

Pope Sees New Form of War In Birth Curb for Poor Lands

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 10 (UPI).
—Pope Paul VI told the UN's
World Food Conference here yesterday that imposing hirth control on poor nations to ease hunger problems would he a new form of warfare. "The threat of hunger and the

burden of malnutrition are not an inevitable destiny," the Pontiff said, and he appealed: "No more hunger, hunger never

again!" The 77-year-old Pope told about 2.000 delegates, observers and their families that "it is inadmissible

Temperance Seen Boosting World's Grain

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10 (AP).—Harvard nutritionist Jean Mayer says Americocktails each year to use up grain that could feed 40 million to 50 million persons.

Mr. Mayer, returning from the World Food Conference in Rome, urged Americans to limit themselves to one drink at parties as a way of increasing the grain supply to underfed countries. Most alcohol is made from grain.

"I'm not preaching prohibition," he said. "I'm just preaching moderation. It would be better for our pocketbooks and it would be better for our consciences."

that those who have control of the wealth and resources of manproblem of hunger hy forbidding the poor to be born or hy leaving to die of hunger children whose parents do not fit into the framework of theoretical plans based on pure hypotheses about mankind's future.

"In times gone by, nations used tn make war to seize their neighbors' riches," Pope Paul said. "But is it not a new form of warfare to impose a restrictive demographic policy on nations to insure they will not claim their just share of the earth's goods?"

The Pontiff joined China and the Soviet Union in attacking what he called "an irrational and one-sided campaign against dem-ographic growth."

This conference will not resolve verything on its own. through the clarity and energy of its conclusions, it will give the impetus to a series of effective and sincerely accepted commitments. Or . . . it will have been

"In order to heg you to avoid such a result we do not hesitate to repeat, and adapt, the appeal we made from the tribune of the United Nations: 'No more war, war never again!' And we say to you: No more hunger, hunger

He said food problems could not be resolved "without a radical revision of the underestimation by the modern world ni the

kind should try to resolve the

"Their Just Share"

Speaking in French in the Vatican's modernistic andience hall, Pope Paul said:

held in vain.

never again!"

importance of agriculture and agricultural workers." U.S. Coal Accord Seems Near,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP). Negotiators continued efforts today to resolve the remaining issues blocking a contract settle-ment between the coal industry and mine workers as the nation prepared for at least a two-week

But a Walkout Is Inevitable

Although both sides indicated that a settlement was within reach, a strike is assured because of the United Mine Workers' "no contract, no work" tradition. The union's current contract expires at 12:01 a.m. Tuesday and ratification of a new pact would require about 10 days.

UMW president Arnold Miller

said problems still remained in four or five areas but added, "We're making progress." His industry counterpart, Guy Farmer, who had been hopeful of a weekend settlement, said it was more likely to be reached tomorrow. "It's not because we're hung

up on anything, it's because we have so much to do." Mr. Farmer said as he arrived at a botel negotiating site to receive the union's latest proposed contract language. Right to Strike

An industry source said the main sticking point was the union's insistence on the right to strike over grievances. "Everything else is negotiable," The industry says that it has

to have a guarantee against such strikes to permit high-level production. Wildcat strikes and absenteeism led to a loss of 2.4 million man days in 1973, according to the industry's figures. gart and West Berlin.

A UMW spokesman denied that the grievance issue was the stumbling block. "There's a whole host of issues," he said. adding that there had been no movement by the industry in the economic area for the last three

As the negotiations continued (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Israel Devalues Pound by 42%, **Hikes Food Cost**

TEL AVIV, Nov. 10.—Israel devalued its pound today and demonstrators took to the streets in protest. The rioters, from a slum quarter here, stoned buses and cars

and blocked streets. They also chanted slogans against the devaluation. Riot police eventually broke up the demonstration.
Four hours after the riot was quelled, a crowd of about 300

marched through the streets of a slum quarter and attacked police guarding stores from potential looters. Rioters broke into a clothing store and others stopped a bus, forcing the passengers

Police detained more than 30 persons, a police spokesman said. No injuries were reported, but the rioting continued late into the night.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin, in a radio and television message to the nation, denied that new economy measures announced today had been inequitably applied and promised reforms in income and wage taxation soon "to deal with the roots of our economic

and social problems."

He counseled greater labor efficiency to improve the nation's export position, but said that the measures would not he designed

to create unemployment. However, he added that more severe measures could come soon. Mr. Rabin said that the October, 1973, Mideast war and Is-rael's large defense bill were the reasons for the new measures. "Arms poured into the Arab

countries" after the war, Mr. Rabin said, "and we had to confront this increasing strength." The devaluation of about 42 per cent-reducing the value of the pound from 24 cents (U.S.) to 16.6 cents—was announced in a broadcast this morning by Finance Minister Yehoshua Ra-

hinowitz after a cabinet meeting

that began last night, Other measures announced in-cluded substantial increases in the prices of basic foods, including bread, milk, eggs and sugar, as well as restrictions or bans on luxury imports and higher taxes on travel and capital gains. Some of the measures were attempts to improve the country's balance of payments and to curb the drain on foreign cur-

The gap in the balance of payments this year is expected to reach \$3.5 billion. Partly because of the world recession, the deficit is not being covered as in previous years by bond sales, rionations, investments and government aid from abroad. As a result. Israel'a foreign-currency reserves have been shrinking during the year at the rate of

\$1 billion. Economists have criticized the government of Premier Rabin for hesitation in taking action. The government delay was believed to have been partly a result of a conflict with the labor federa-

tion, Histadrut. It was generally agreed that devaluation would not cut imports and increase exports unless was accompanied by a freeze on wages and profits. Trade union leaders said that they would not accept reductions in standards of living.

Mr. Rabinowitz, speaking after the six-hour cabinet meeting, said in his radio speech; "I hope irresponsible demands will not be made regarding wages and in-comes—which could upset the benefits of the program and jeopardize the full employment we want to maintain. Mr. Rabinowitz attributed the

gap in the balance of payments to high security costs, rising fuel and food prices abroad and the rise in the standard of living. The finance minister warned (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Prices of Oil Reduced by 3 Arab Nations

Taxes Are Increased On Major Oil Firms

ABU DHABI, Nov. 10 (UPI).— Saudi Arabia, Qater and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) split with three other Persian Gulf oil states today and decided to lower the posted price of crude while increasing taxes on major

oil companies. The three countries opposing the move—Iran, Iraq and Kuwait -left any decision on changing prices to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which is scheduled to meet in Vienna Dec. 12, an official communiqué said.

The communiqué, issued at the end of a two-day meeting of the six Persian Gulf states, said delegates of Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE "agreed with the Saudi

Arabian suggestions." A spokesman for the UAE later said the three countries decided to lower the posted price of crude, which currently stands at \$11.65

a barrel, by 40 cents. Royalty Rate Increase He said the three countries also decided to raise the royalty rate paid by the companies on their equity share (40 per cent of production) from 16.67 per cent to 20 per cent and the tax rate from

65.75 per cent to 85 per cent. Declaring that the oil panies have been making excessive profits, he said: "The three countries believe that part of these profits should be returned to the consumers in order to ease their burdens."

However, other sources said that any loss of profits by the oil companies could be overcome hy increased prices—as has always happened in the past The UAE, formed in December.

\$80 million to \$100 million a. 1971, comprises the sheikhdoms month and have fallen below of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharja, Umm al Quwain, Ajman, Fujaira and Ras al Khaima.
Sources said that the reduction

in the posted price would make crude cheaper for oil-importing countries such as those in Europe, but not to the major international companies directly involved in production, most nf which are based in the United States. The three states which agreed

to the Saudi plan implemented retroactively from Nov. 1 and will apply it "atil the end of July, 1975, the communique said. They will send delegations to all OPEC member state: to explain their views before the start of the Vienna meeting. Kuwait said in a statement:

"While Kuwalt does not object to the right of any country, or countries, to apply the Saudi proposals, as far as Kuwait is concerned, it prefers to leave its decision on the matter to the fortbcoming OPEC meeting."

The Iranian delegation said that "a subject like this should be left for an OPEC decision." Iraq made a similar statement.

After Death of Jailed Terrorist

West Berlin Judge Killed; Revenge Seen

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (Reuters).-The Chief Justice of West Berlin was shot dead outside his home tonight in what the police believe was an act of revenge for the death in prison of Holger Meins, an accused member of the Basder-Meinhof group of urban guerrillas,

The head of West Berlin's highest court, Guenter von Drenk-mann, 64, was rushed to a hospital but was dead on arrival, a police spokesman said, Meins, 33, died to Wittlich Pris-

on yesterday after being on a hunger strike for two months. Awaiting Trial

He had been awaiting trial with other members of the anarchist group on charges of murder, attempted murder, bombing and bank robberies,

dred of sympathizers in Stutt-

His death also touched off viole", demonstrations by bun-

spokesman said that six or seven persons, some masked, rang the doorbell at the judge's home in West Beritn's Charlottenburg dis-

Rommel's Son Fails In Election for Mayor

STUTTGART, Nov. 10 (UPI) .-Manfred Rommel, son of Marshal Erwin Rommel, the "desert fox" of the Afrika Korps in World War II, today failed in his attempt to win election as mayor

of Statteart.

In the municipal balloting Mr. Rommel, who was running on a Christian Democratic party ticket, polled 44.2 per cent of the vote. The Social Democratic candidate for the post, Peter Conradi, polled 31.2 per cent of the vote. Because no candidate won an absolute majority, a second balloting will be held Dec. 1.

Describing the shooting, a police trict. When the judge opened the door, four shots were fired. cars, the spokesman said.

Despite a citywide hunt, police

had no immediate clue as to

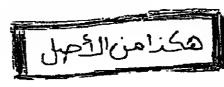
their whereabouts. The police spokesman said that an anonymous telephone call was made later to the Springer publishing firm in West Berlin, threatening that "more execu-tions will follow." The caller did not name any organization for

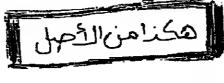
Details of Meins's death were not immediately known, Authorities said the strikers had been artificially nourished during the

which he might have been speak-

Meins and the four other gang members - Andreas Baader, Jan Carl Raspe, Gudrung Ensslin and Ulrike Meinhof-were imprisoned June, 1972, after a long rampage hy the self-styled Maoist, anarchist group.

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Where else?

After 17-Nation Tour

Kissinger Ends Trip Hopeful Over SALT and Middle East

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 newsmen, "I had a good trip." NYT).—Secretary of State Hen- He added that he thought an (NYT).-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger returned home yesterday, hopeful that his 18-day, the Middle East and that pros-27,000-mile trip had opened the pects were good for discussions way to further strategic arms with the Russians on strategic limitation agreements with the Soviet Union and gradual peace Newsmen aboard the Boeing moves in the Middle East.

Admitted to

Energy Pool

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 (IET).— Three neutral nations—Sweden,

Switzerland and Austria—have been admitted to the Energy Co-

ordination Group following talks

here betweeen the original 12 members, which include the Unit-

ed States, Canada, Japan and all

the EEC countries except France.

The Belgian chairman of the

world oil-sharing agency, Etienne Davignon, said over the weekend that the three new members had

convinced the group that there was no incompatibility between

their neutrality and membership

in the group.

He added that final decisions about the proposed membership of two more countries—Turkey

and Spain—would be reached here Tuesday, and he was optimistic that these two would also join.

Other Decisions

land and Australia are scheduled to decide this week if they, too, want to become group members. These decisions will clear the

way for a formal inauguration of

an "international energy agency" at a meeting in Paris Nov. 18. The

agency will be responsible for an

oil sharing and saving treaty

which will be activated in any

So far, France has refused to

participate in the group's activi-ties, arguing that the existence of such a pact could be consider-

ed by the Arah off producers as

provocative at a time when it is in the interests of all industrial-

ized nations to get on better terms

There remains the question of

Norway: Oslo has said it does

not want to become a full member

of the group, not wishing to mort-

gage its newly found North Sea

But it is likely that some conditional linking of Norway with the group will be settled at the

Paris meeting. The Norwegians

have suggested that they might participate in the sharing plan if they bad parliamentary ep-

Banzer Bars

Any Election

(Confinced from Page I)

the country is going internally

and externally is not overcome.

1971, had promised elections for

next June to return Bolivia to

"While several neighboring

countries are ruled by strong and

inflexible military governments with clear and defined policies,"

the armed forces said, in an ap-

parent reference to Brazil Peru

and Chile, Bolivia is preparing

an electoral process from which

it would emerge more divided and weakened."

The armed forces called democracy an "obsolete political sys-tem of the democratic-liberal

type which historically makes it

impossible to respond to the chal-

lenges and needs of our society."

seek support from political par-

ties, as he had done during the first three years of his regime.

Gen Banzer was told not to

democratic rule.

oil resources in the event of an-

other international crisis.

future fuel crisis,

The governments of New Zea-

707 were told that Mr. Kissinger. Upon arrival at Andrews Air Force Base, Mr. Kissinger told while preoccupied with the Middie East situation, believed that the first four days of his trip, the period in Moscow, might have 3 Neutrals

been the most important. In the Soviet capital, Mr. Kissinger and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, laid the basis for an arms limitation accord when President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev meet near the Soviet Far Eastern port of

Much of this week in Washington will be taken up in pre-paring for Mr. Ford's trip—which will start next weekend—to Japan. South Korea and then Vladi-vostok Mr. Kissinger spent a few hours today at Camp David the presidential retreat in Maryland, briefing Mr. Ford on his trip as well as beginning discus-sions on Mr. Ford's journey.

In addition, Mr. Kissinger, who will accompany Mr. Ford to the Far East, has been discussing the possibility of making a side trip of his own to Peking for talks with the Chinese leadership.

Mr Kissinger has not been in China since November, 1973, and eager to find out if overall relations with the Chinese have altered now that Premier Chon En-lai, who has been seriously ill, has reduced his work load. Mr. Chou was Mr. Kissinger's principal contact in China and a leading force in Peking's drive to normalize relations.

On his 18-day trip, one of the most grueling of Mr. Kissinger's missions, the secretary stopped in 17 countries-including refueling stops in Denmark on the way to Russia and a refueling stop in Spain on the way home. He con-ferred with Spanish Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina during his

There were essentially five separate missions. The first was to probe Soviet-American relations, including the strategic arms discussions, in the aftermath of a new administration's taking office in Washington. This mission was viewed by Mr. Kissinger as the most important.

Although he was able to report progress in the arms discussions, Mr. Kissinger found that on other matters, Soviet attitudes toward the United States had not changed. Mr. Brezhnev made it clear that in the Middle East the Soviet Union held strongly opposed views to the United States on how to proceed toward a settle-

After Moscow. Mr. Kissinger. accompanied by his wife, 15 jour-nalists and about a score of aides, secretaries and security men, flew to New Delhi for three days of fence-mending in India-the sec-ond mission of the trip.

Because of his visit to India, Mr. Kissinger felt obliged to pay one-day, goodwill trips to both Bangladesh and Pakistan, before going on to Afghanistan and Iran.

From Iran, the third mission was a quick two days in Roma-nia and Belgrade to reassure those two independent Commu-Gen. Banzer, who came to power in a bloody coup in August, nist governments of continuing American support.

In Rome on Nov, 5, Mr. Kissinger fulfilled the fourth objective of the trip—a speech to the World Food Conference in which he called for increased cooperation by producers to build up reserves, and proposed various coordinating groups. In the Middle East, Mr. Kis-

singer faced a new situation arising from the Rabat conference at which Arab leaders pledged support to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat on Wednesday affirmed his con-tinuing support for Mr. Kissinger's efforts. In Israel, Israeli and American officials agreed on a policy of pursuing low-key negotiations with the Arabs in

Reduce Nonagricultural Use Of Fertilizers, U.S. Urges

(Confinued from Page 1) pected to top 80 million tons this year.

Mr. Brown recounts in a new book, "By Bread Alone," the history of boom and bust cycles in the fertilizer industry. These were periods of overexpansion and de pressed prices followed by periods of short supply and high prices.

The world has now entered the latter cycle because of the sharp increase in total acreage planted to crops and the farmers' demands for fertilizer, particularly in countries like India, where until 10 years ago farmers were rejuctant

Malaysia to Purchase 16 U.S. Jet Fighters

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 10 (AP),—Malaysia's defense budget for next year is being increased to buy fighter planes from the United States and to establish a naval base, a budget report released here revealed.

The 1975 defense budget will be \$440 million, compared with \$322 million this year. According to the budget report, the allocation for buying fighter planes will be \$424 million.

Last year, continuing into this year, shortages and high prices of natural gas and naphtha (critical raw materials in nitrogen-fertilizer synthesis) developed in many Warning System Proposed

ROME, Nov. 10 (NYT),-Delegates to the conference have completed preliminary work on an international early warning system that could help smooth out wide fluctuations in commodity prices and help ease impending crises in years of crop

As proposed in a resolution debated last week in committee, the system would call for all goyernments to report regularly on "crop and livestock conditions and other relevant aspects of their food supply-and-demand situation affecting world food security."

The delegations to the conference have begun a review of the proposed system designed to meet reservations and questions raised by several countries, including China's fears that the reporting requirements might amount to violations of the soyereign rights of individual states.



IN MEMORY OF-French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing lays a wreath of flowers on the grave of Charles de Gaulle in the town of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises on Saturday, the fourth anniversary of the death of the former president.

News Analysis

Kissinger Stilled Fears on Mideast Talks

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, NOV. 10 (NYT) .- Seen from Cairo, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East trip fulfilled a vital psychological purpose stilling fears that the door to negotiation would be shut —but brought no substantive gains toward a political settle-

made it clear, Egyptians said, that Mr. Kissinger has received no new ideas from the Israelis worth submitting to Egypt.

Egypt, although eager to obtain a further Israeli troop withdrawal in the Sinai Peninsula, also has made no new proposals, the sources said.

The sources noted that, contrary to past practice, Mr. Kissinger, who left here on Wednesday, decided against returning here on Friday to brief President Anwar Sadat on his talks with the Israelis. After canceling a planned visit to Turkey, the secretary had ample time for a second Cairo visit had he felt it would serve any useful purpose, the sources said. They noted that he chose instead to fly to Tunisia, which is not a "confronta-tion" nation in the Middle East

Talse Fears'

Psychologically, Mr. Kissinger's visit to the Middle East was made at a crucial moment, it is felt here, because there was a danger that the doors to negotiation might be shut as a result of what is regarded here as "false fears" created in the West and in Israel by the Arab summit conference in Rabat. Egyptian sources believe that these fears had been stilled by Mr. Klssinger's meet-ings with Mr. Sadat and King Paisal of Saudi Arabia and that

Jordan Assembly Moves to Reduce West Bank Role

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (UPI) .- The Jordanian parliament yesterday approved amendments to the constitution as a first step in King Hussein's reorganization of his kingdom in line with his renunciation of Jordan's West Bank,

The amendments gave the King the right to dissolve both houses of parliament and hold off new elections for a maximum period

Jordanian c.ficials expect the King to dissolve parliament al-most immediately to permit its eventual re-election without West Bank members, who now make up half of both the upper and lower

In addition, they said, the King is expected to accept the resigna-tion of Premier Zaid Rifal's government early next week to make way for a new cabinet with few members from the West Bank But political sources said that Mr. Rifal will probably retain his post as premier, despite the fact that he is a West Bank Palestinian. He is a long-time associate of the

King Hussein's planned recr-ganization followed his agreement at the recent Arab summit conference in Rabat to renounce Jordan's claim to the West Bank in favor of Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization.

Sugar Blockage Ending in U.K.

LONDON. Nov. 10 (UPD .-Workers at a giant East London sugar refinery voted today to lift a five-day blockage that has stooped distributions from the plant to London and the south of Emgland and caused some panio sugar-buying by housewives.

The decision was reached at a meeting of 400 employees of the Tate and Lyle refinery at Silvertown, which produces 22,000 tons of sugar a week.

Tate and Lyle workers banned distributions Monday to back demands that the government assure them that their jobs would not be placed in jeopardy by planned imports of refined sugar from . other Common Market nettons.

Jordan and Gaza that may be the doors to negotiation therefore remained open. relinquished by Israel.

There is a general and deep conviction here that if the movement toward a negotiated settlement is permitted to stop alto-gether, the region would start an irreversible drift into war. This was the reason why Mr.

Sadat is understood to have got in touch with Mr. Klasinger from Rabat, urging him to come to Cairo and other Middle East capitals immediately. The Egyptian President does not like to rely on written communication or on lesser envoys when it comes to discussing vital matters with Wash-

He and King Faisal, undoubtdly as a result of consultation, had the same message for Mr. Kissinger; that the Arabs still want to negotiate and that some of the Arab leaders, though not all still feel that the secretary's personal mediation is needed, The hope here is that this mes-

sage has struck home not only with Mr. Kissinger but with politicians and public opinion in the United States and Israel. As moderate Arab officials see the Arab leaders made simple, natural and inevitable moves Rabat when they backed a Palestinian state and gave the Palestinians responsibility for any area of the West Bank of the

"Each political movement

idea has its time in history," an Egyptian intellectual said. "Twenty-seven years after the partition of Palestine, the time of the Palestinians has come. The Arab leaders could no longer ignore them even if they had

It is generally conceded here that the result of the Rabat summit has made negotiating more difficult and probably much longer. The Arabs in Rabat ignored Israel's publicly stated position that it would not deal with the Palestine Liberation Organiza-

The fear of an "Israeli pre-emptive strike," as Arab officials call it, is always present in Arab countries and has been stronger in recent days than in some years. But the more general essumption was that both Israel and the United States would adjust to the new situation in due time. Mr. Kissinger's visit is seen as an important step in this

Mr. Sadat went out of his way. to assure Mr. Kissinger not only that the Arabs still want to negotlate but that Egypt is willing to enter into discussions with Israel through the secretary on a fur-ther disengagement in the Singl.

More Spying Is Admitted By U.S. General in Germany

delberg, a nonprofit organization involved in defending soldiers in civil liberties cases, as a result of

wiretaps on third parties. It Is Not Possible'

"It is not possible to affirma-tively state that conversations and letters involving attorneys have not been intercepted," Gen. Bowen said.

His statement, like previous defenses by the Army of its counter-intelligence activities in West Germany, points out that in recent years, radical political groups here have made the 210,000 U.S. soldiers and airmen in Wes Germany a target.

According to the affidavit, a search by the West German police of the apartment of a suspected terrorist gang member in February, 1974, turned up hand

Shot on Kissinger Jet Blamed on an 'Error'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UPI). that "human error" was respon-sible for the discharge of a submachine gun eboard Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's, jet-liner while on a Middle Fast tour Oct. 12. It said disciplinary action would be taken.

· A bullet from the Israeli-made Uzi gun hit and slightly wound-ed Secret Service agent Walter Bothe, who continued mi the flight from Cairo to Israel with a bandaged head. Mr. Kissinger was standing 20 feet eway when the gun, stowed in a dispatch case fell from 2 luggage rack and discharged the round as the aircraft was taxling for takeoff. The agent to be disciplined was not

Bonn, London Aides Confer on EEC Talks BONN, Nov. 10 (UPI) .- Foreign

Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan today conferred on European problems and topics for discussion at the European conomic Community's proposed summit conference, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Genscher discussed similar problems yesterday with French Foreign Minister Jean Seuvagnargues in Paris, Mr. Genscher and Mr. Callaghan are scheduled to fly to Brussels tomorrow to at-European foreign ministers designed to prepare the ground for the summit talks in Paris

guns together with a list of senior American generals and maps showing floor plans of U.S. Army

buildings in West Berlin. In a more recent case, 48 anti-tank missiles were stolen from an Army arsenal in Mainz and later 47 of them were discovered in the possession of a civilian em-ployee. Army officers speculate that he may have wanted to sell them to terrorists.

Expected Tomorrow or Wednesday

Tightest Security in History' Set for Arafat's Visit to UN

By Don Shannon

banging" visit of the late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has the United States faced the kind of security problem it will encounter when guerrilla chief Yassir Arafat comes to the UN for the General Assembly debate on Palestine beginning Wednesday,

In Washington, the FBI called it the "tightest security in history" although the b rean, which has its largest field office in New York, is only "lirectly involved. The main responsibility rests with the U.S. Secret Service, the Ex-ecutive Protection Service and the New York City Police Depart-

The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization is expect-ed to arrive in a special jet bring-ing Lebanon's President Suleiman Franjieh from Beirut, where the PLO has its headquarters The time of arrived was still not known, but it is believed to be scheduled for late Tuesday night or early Wednesday.

Although the debate has been set for 14 half-day sessions or seven working days, it was doubt-ed that Mr. Arafat himself would stay beyond the opening day or so because of the enormous dif-ficulty of projecting him.

Hated Like Hitler

While most U.S. Jewish orga-nizations adhere to nonviolent policies, the atmosphere in New York was described by a leader as "the same sort of solidarity as when a war breaks out." Another said Mr. Arafat is regarded with the hatred once reserved for Hitler.

"When a crowd of over 100,000 showed up here Monday for a peaceful demonstration, what will cappen when people get really worked up?" a community leader

The Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, which sponsored the original demonstration, said nothing as big was planned again. However, Richard Cohen, press spokesman for the conference, promised that "there"Il be something dramatic and significant when the PLO leader arrives. He did not elaborate. The greatest cause for concern

to the U.S. and UN security forces is Rabbi Meir Kahane's Jewish Defense League. Dedicated to the militant protection of Jewish rights, the organization once operated a camp in New York State's Catakill Mountains for paramilitary training. It has figured in repeated attacks on Soviet and Arab diplomats and sgencies here. JDL members recently invaded the small per-manent office of the PLO on Park Avenue in New York and

beat a staff member severely.

One of the difficulties in planning protection for the Palestinians lies in the resistance by the

group to excessive segregation.

The U.S. Mission spokesman admitted that a military base had first been considered as a safe haven for the visitors, along with hotels and private houses. The military base was ruled out by Mr. Arafat and his aides, Arab officials here said, apparently beviously hidden from public view. Governors Island in New York Harbor, once an Army installa-

tion but now e Coast Guard sta-

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. tion under the jurisdiction of the 10.—Not since the 1960 "shoe—U.S. Treasury Department, was proposed as an alternative for the Palestinians, from which they could be helicoptere quickly to and from the UN headquarters

on the East River. Another suggestion was the use by Mr. Arafat of the 38th floor office of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, which contains living quarters. There is also 40th-floor gymnasium which could be converted for use as a dormitory for the other delegates who will remain through the

debate.

Most likely, however, was the selection of one of the major Arab missions as the PLO residence in New York

C Los Angeles Times

Choice Left to Arafat CAIRO, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The United States has informed Mr. Arafat through Egypt that he and his delegation will be free to choose their own accommoda. tion in New York, Palestinian of ficials said today.

Israeli Pound Devalued by 42 Per Cent

(Continued from Page 1) that large foreign-currency deficits could lead to heavy unemploy. ment because of difficulties in buying raw materials and equip-ment. This, he said, would also jeopardize the absorption of in-migrants. The alternatives were a grave economic crisis or to try to prevent it by adopting painful decisions," he said.

Opposition lawmaker Yoram Aridor, called the devaluation not a tightening of the belt, but a blow below the belt. It will lower not merely the standard of living of middle and lower income families, but the actual standard of health."

The finance minister did not give details of the price increases for subsidized basic foods, but it was reported that the cost of sugar would be tripled and other prices increased from 50 to 200 per cent. Low-income groups wil receive grants to compensate

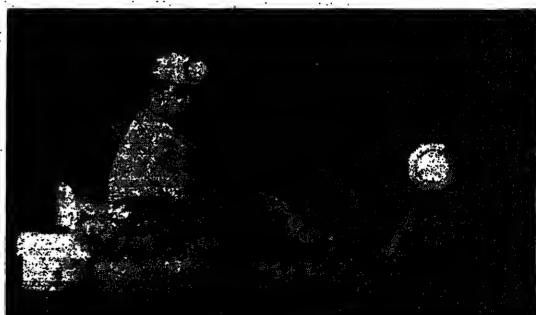
them for higher prices.

Port workers at Haifa and Ashdod threatened to strike 1 they did not receive compensa tion for price rises within thre days, the state radio said. Baker in Haifa said that they would no show up at work without extr

Luxury Imports Suspended The import of 30 luxury item—including cars—that last yea cost the state \$147 million is t

suspended for six months Taxes on 39 other items will b The travel tax will go up fron. \$100 to \$125 and from 10 pe cent of the cost of the fares b. 15 per cent. A six-month suspension on con

struction of public and luxur buildings imposed in July is-t be extended for another year Higher taxes will be levied or banks, insurance companies, dividends, capital gains and propert



LAST SHIFT-Matt Collins drives a mine buggy out of a pit in Montgomery, W. Va. on the last shift before the weekend. A nationwide coal strike is expected this week

U.S. Coal Pact Seen, but Strike Is Certain

through the weekend, other industries dependent on coal prepared for the walkout by 120,000 UMW members, who produce two-thirds of the nation's coal. Most miners eleaned out their lockers after working overtime on yesterday's shifts and were not expected back fomorrow because it is Veterans Day.

In the tiny Appalachian mining towns, the men were pre-paring to live without their paychecks.

All Stocked Up

"I'm ready," said Gerald Dulley, miner from Grant Town, W. Va. "Twe killed beef, I've saved money, I'm stocked in groceries. No one is going back until we get what the union is asking for."

A walkout lasting longer than two weeks could be expected to

numerous industries, causing lay-

The Interior Department esti-mates that 24 per cent of steel production would be balted within 7 to 10 days of the start of a coal strike and that production would be cut by two-thirds thereafter. Steel losses would soon ripple through the auto, construc tion and appliance industries. - Railroads, which receive 10 per

cent of their revenues from haul ing coal, will be affected immedistely. But the electric power industry, the nation's biggest coal user, is not expected to feel the effects for a while, because most utilities have several weeks' stock-

The Office of Economic Opsequences for the poor and the their ballots.

piles on hand

disrupt the economy severely by elderly who depend on coal forcing production cutbacks in heating.

While the talks are progressing and appear to be leading toward a hefty settlement for the miner before the contract deadling there is virtually no way to avok the walkont. Under the reform instituted by Mr. Miller two yes ago after his election to the union presidency, the rank - and - fil must approve any settlement be fore going back to work.
Thus, any contract propos

agreed upon by Mr. Miller wil first require the approval of the union's new 88-member bargain ing council, which will be convened here about two days after agreement is reached.

The next step will be the convening in Pittsburgh of 830 of the union's local representatives, who must then go back and explain portunity said a nationwide coal the pact to their local unions be strike would have disastrous con- fore the rank-and-file miners cas

عكذا من الأمل

signakes Bid to Sen. Buckley

ः ¡¡akharov Urges Exit Rights or All Soviet Nationalities

whist urged U.S. Sen. James teley today to try to make sure alities, not just Jews, are part 2 U.S. agreement with the emlin to open up emigration

hysicist Andrei Sakharov told Conservative-Republican from A York in a private meeting t Ukrainians, Armenians, eth-Germans, citizens of the thic states and others should be luded in any emigration plan exchange for U.S. trade conalthough the trade-bill amend-

Patrol Vessel Vith Missiles

By Drew Middleton SEATTLE NOV. 10 (NYT) .e Pegasus, the first of a revoionary oew class of Patrol drofoil Missile ships, was

n U.S. Debut

mched here yesterday. the launch heralded the advect an era of high-speed ships d represented, in the words of ref vid Potter, under secretary of Navy, "a triumph for NATO." The vessel, classified as a PHM. be capable of speeds of the than 40 knots (46 miles - -- hour). The Pegasus has ex-....ordinary punch for a ship of :: ly 230 tons, being armed with eight-tube anti-ship missile incher and a rapid-fire 76-mm

::: The PHM was designed by zeing naval systems division the U.S. and other NATO Mr. Potter called it a cooperative NATO

Cooperative Development

Pegasus is the first of 30 he he class to be built the Navy. The hydrofoil mched yesterday is the first sult of a cooperative developint program in NATO in which United States is sharing its drofoil technology with allied

A memorandum of understandsigned by West Germany. wember, 1972, provided for a

duction effort.
The Germans have indicated 11 their 10 ships of this class in be built in the United States. Italians will have one conmal ships in Italian yards. ritain, France, Canada, Den-

k and the Netherlands are ribed by the Navy as "insted observers" of the prohe Navy and the construcexpect that each ship will approximately \$23 million. s is a high cost per ton, but

cials cootend that the ship's ratility is worth it, particularin a day of billion-dollar carballistic-missile sub-

'an, Wife Held ı Oregon Plot u Power Lines

ORTLAND, Ore.. Nov. 10 PL-A husband and wife hava in arrested in connection with extortion-plot bombing of power transmission towers in egon, the FBI has announced. The FBI said David Heesch, Beaver Creek, Ore., was arreston a charge of mailing a reatening communication. His ie, Sheila, was charged with iing and abetting him, the 31 said. A spokesman said both are taken into custody on iday by FBI ageots in south-

On Oct. 4, three towers in the aupin area of Oregon were und to have extensive explosion mage. Subsequeotly, eight other maged power transmission towwere discovered, including tree that had been toppled in le Brightwood, Ore., area, the

The FBI said the bombings ere followed by a letter to the onneville Power Administration, manding \$1 million to avoid Tiher destruction of the adminration's towers. The letter is signed by "J. Hawker," who FB1 said identified himself liaison for the "Reorganized

he FBI said Mr. Heesch forrly had been employed by a er-making company and a Eportation company in the

terans of Vietnam."

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (AP).—Rus-ment and the alternate so-called (OSCOW, Nov. 10 (AP), reus-s most prominent civil rights compromise plan on emigration announced in Washington last month do not single out Soviet Jews, it has been widely assumed both here and in the United States that Jews would be the primary beneficiaries of a liber-

alized emigration policy. Sen. Buckley, who carried a list from the United States of 140 Lithuanians reportedly in prison for wanting to emigrate, said he would convey Mr. Sakharov's request to Congress

Meeting in Mr. Sakharov's Moscow apartment, Sen. Buckley questioned the dissident leader on what would be the most effective emigration plan and the best way to assure that it is carried out.

The senator, who co-sponsored the trade-bill amendment, which arries the name of Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash, conceded that even ha did not know the substance of the compromise plan reportedly worked out by Secre-tary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezh-

"That makes us feel extremely insecure," Mr. Sakharov replied. Sen. Buckley said that while the details of the compromise are "so far very sketchy," he hoped to get some answers later this Mr. Kissinger has been invited to appear before the Senate Finance Committee to report

on Soviet-American matters. Mr. Sakharov said any emigra-tion plan must have safeguards against official repression and harassment of those wanting to emigrate, such as loss of jobs and arrests on trumped-up charges. He said contact with dissident leaders in the Soviet Union would offer some proof of

whether this was happening. Mr. Sakharov, who said this was his first meeting with an American senator, also made these points in the 1 1/2-hour

meeting: · The first gesture the Kremiin could make to demonstrate its good faith would be to "immediately free the people—Jews. Ukramians. Germans, Russians and all of them-who are in prison today because they want to

• He fears that "Moscow will be purged clean" of dissidents in preparation for the 1980 Olympic Games, recently awarded to the Soviet capital

Sen. Buckley, a 51-year-old first-term senator, has been an outspoken critic of Soviet-American détente as forged by the former Nixon administration.

Immediately after arriving here yesterday afternoon, he drove to the Moscow Synagogue to meet with Jews and discuss the emigra-

week. fact-finding trip—his first to the Soviet Union—is "to find out if detente is really working." At present he said it seems to be primarily benefiting the Russians. "If détente is going to work, it must be mutually advantageous. I just want to make sure we get a quid for the pro quos," be

The Soviet press has not mentioned Sen. Buckley's visit here, although it has reported on the arrival of another American senator, Walter Mondale, D-Minn., who is here at the invitation of

the Supreme Soviet, the national parliament Sen. Mondale said last night that he wants to discuss with Soviet officials the possibilities of economic cooperation in many fields and mutual restraint by major countries in the selling and

giving away of non-nuclear arms.

U.S. Ends Probe Of Suits Against Top TV Networks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP). -Watergate prosecutors have closed their investigation of the circumstances that led to government anti-trust suits against tha three major television networks, special Watergate prosecutor Henry Ruth jr. said Friday.
"The investigation has not produced any evidence of crimin-

al activity in connection with the filing of these suits and, accordingly, is now closed, Mr. Ruth said in a memorandum filed in U.S. District Court in Los

Watergate prosecutors examined the origin of the lawsuits after the networks contended that tha government action was part of Nixon administration attempts to harass the news media.

The Justice Department has denied the allegation. The lawsuits accuse the networks of monopolizing the production of TV entertainment programs. The suits do not concern TV news and documentary programming.



A PENSIVE MOOD-With his Golden Retriever, Liberty, at his feet, President Ford goes over papers at his desk in the Oval Office of the White House.

Calley Is Freed, Hopes to Get Job, 'Sink Into Anonymity'

(AP).-William Calley jr. was freed on bail and removed from Army custody yesterday, His lawyer said the former 1st lieu-

tenant plans to get a job and "sink into anonymity." After more than three years of legal maneuvering, Calley was freed by the same federal judge who reversed his conviction for the My Lai murders. He was released on his own recognizance in lieu of \$1,000 bond.

Calley smiled broadly as U.S. District Judge Robert Elliott Friday by the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. Calley, 31, clad in a gray plaid suit, declined comment on leaving court. His attorneys said he had been counseled not to speak to

newsmen until all legal action is over. The case is expected to go to the Supreme Court eventually. Court Action in February The Army has appealed Judge Elliott's reversal of Calley's con-viction in March, 1971, on charges of murdering 22 Vietnamese

civilians at My Lai in 1968. The aopeals court in New Orleans has said it will act on the appeal "Right now he's a free man." said Houston Gordon, of Coving-

ton, Tenn., the attorney who spearheaded the legal motions which resulted in Calley's being freed on ball and in a reversal of his court-martial conviction. "After three years of fighting appeals, at long last it appears he'll never have to spend another

Man Shoots Two Dead And Kills Self in U.S.

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Nov. 10 (AP).-A man whose unemployment-compensation claim had apparently been rejected walked into a state employment office Friday, shot and killed two employees and critically wounded another and then committed suicide, the police said. He left in his apartment a booby trap that

wounded a policeman.

The police identified the man as Rexford Schofield, 37. Spokesman Robert Fenton said Scho-field died of a single bullet in the head after he shot and killed Mary Ann Valerio, 28, and Betty

By Nancy Hicks

In the search to find a red meat

that is lower in animal fat than

beef and that comes from an

animal that does not feed on

scarce grain supplies, an answer may be found in a hybrid buffalo-

The product of 17 years of trial-

and-error breeding, the beefalo is

like beef in many ways, but is

higher in protein and lower in fat, according to its developer,

Mr. Basolo said that it requir-

ed more than 1,000 matches to

perfect the strain, which grazes

like huffalo and grows to maturity

A beefalo named Steve's Pride

was brought to New York this

week for a television appearance

and a press conference. He was

accompanied by an inspector from

J.D. Basolo of Tracy, Calif.

more quickly than cattle.

cow called a beefalo.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT) .-

"He wants to lead a normal life, without people bounding him," Mr. Gordon said.

The attorney said Calley plans "on staying in Columbus, where people don't condemn bim. He will seek employment, rehabilitate himself and begin a useful and normal life."

Army lawyers offered during the ball hearing to place Calley on parole immediately instead of on Nov. 19, as had been announced by Secretary of the Army Howard Callaway.

However, after the judge granted bond, one of the three Army attorneys told newsmen, "Calley is not on parole, and he will not be on parole on Nov. 19."

The attorney, Arnold Vickery, a general counsel for the Department of the Army in Washington. added, "The Army has no control over Calley whatsoever." Mr. Vickery sa'd Judge Elliott's

order in effect superseded the placing of Calley on parole. Technically, Calley is no longer a military prisoner even though the Army will continue its case

Judge Elliott, who first freed Calley last Feb. 11 while he reviewed the Army conviction, told "History repeats it self. Indeed, in this case that is true. Here we are, the same cast of characters, about to do the same thing I did last February." When Calley was freed in Feb-

ruary, he had spent three years under house arrest in his tiny bachelor apartment at nearhy Fort Benning.

Ha remained free until June. when Judge Elliott heard argu-ments on Calley's appeal of his

When Judge Elliott took Calley's appeal under advisement, Calley was flown to the Fort Leavenworth, Kan., military prison, where he remained under minimum security working as a clerk-typist until Sept, 25, when Judge Elliott reversed his conviction on the basis that his constitutional rights bad been denied during the court-martial.

However, instead of immediately freeing Calley, the Army askthe Appeals Court in New Orleans to keep Calley in confinement pending the court's appeal of Judge Elliott's reversal of his

Cow-Buffalo Hybrid May Ease Food Problem

vention of Cruelty to Animals

10,000 in the Country

sold to a Canadian breeding com-

pany for \$2.5 million. He and

the firm Beefalo East Inc. are

currently selling beefalo semen to

American cattle breeders. There

are about 10,000 of the animals

in the country now-not enough to sell for food-but there should

be about half a million bred in

The greatest problem with de-

veloping the beefalo-s short-

furred, short-legged beige animal

-was overcoming sterility of the

offspring which often occurs when

two different species mate. Mr.

Basolo said that this was the

problem for the first 10 years of

his attempts to develop the ani-

mal How it was solved, he is

the next year, he said.

not yet telling.

One of Mr. Basolo's beefalo was

Conflict-of-Interest Issue Studied

Some Ford Aides Doubt Gibson Appointment

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT). Some White House aides have said privately that the nomination of Andrew Gihson as federal energy administrator will not be submitted to the Senate for confirmation because of the conflict-of-interest controversy that has been raised since President Ford announced the appointment on Oct. 29.

Mr. Gibson, however, said on leaving the White House late Friday that he had not been asked to . Abdraw and had no intention of doing so. His statement did not deter some presidential assistants from their belief that the nomination would oever be submitted.

These developments capped a day of behind-the-scenes maneuvering at the White House, where there was considerable embarrassment over disclosures that Mr. Gibson had a 10-year severance contract with a company that operates oil tankers and that he would be receiving \$38,600 a year from the company while serving as the federal energy

There were some indications that the White House officia's wanted Mr. Gibson to withdraw rather than have the President withhold the nomination. Ronald Nessen, the White House press secretary, read the

following statement: The matter is being reviewed diligently. It is being given serious consideration. We hope to be able to resolve the matter in the near future and tell you

This was considerable change from Thursday, when Mr. Nessen said only that the conflict-of-interest charges were under in-vestigation. He would neither confirm nor deny a story that had appeared in the Washington Star quoting informed sources that the nomination would not be submitted.

A few minutes after the question of his possible conflict of interest was raised at a White House briefing, Mr. Gibson disappeared from government offices and could not be found by reporters for 24 hours.

At midday Friday, he showed up at the White House and me privately with unidentified officials. After about two hours, he emerged and was immediately surrounded by reporters.

Mr. Gibson was asked if he in-tended to withdraw. "I do not," he said.

Was he asked to withdraw? "No, I was not." Did he consider his termination contract a conflict of in-

"No, I do not." Would he fight for his nomination before the Senate? "Obviously: there are allege

tions that need to be cleared up.

Friday night, he returned to the White House for another meeting with officials.

There was some controversy between Mr. Gibson and the White House officials about when

Press Shuts, No Daily Printed in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10 (AP),— The Cleveland Press suspended publication yesterday, leaving this city of 750,000 persons without a daily newspaper.

Its suspension was biamed on dispute with the Cleveland Newspaper Guild. A memo posted at the Press stated, "Because of the current dispute with the guild, the Cleveland Press has found it necessary temporarily to suspend publication as of

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Press's morning competitor, has not published for eight days due

not be half-and-half mixtures of buffalo and cattle. Instead, reg-

ular breeding cattle are being in-

seminated artificially with beefalo

40 Per Cent Cheaper

hybrid cows plus the low cost of

feed make beefalo up to 40 per

cent lower in cost to raise, Mr.

Basolo said a saving that he said

he would like to pass on to the

Mr. Basolo said that he is cur-rently working with the Ministry

of Agriculture in Nigeria to breed

a beefalo that might be resistant

to the tsetse fly, an insect that

spreads the highly fatal African

sleeping sickness to cattle. The

development of such a resistant

animal might provide a new pro-

tein source for Nigeria, Mr. Ba-

solo said, which has the grazing

land needed to support begialo

The high fertility rate of the



Andrew Gibson

had informed the White House of the severance contract. Mr. Nessen and other officials were emphatic in saying that the White House did not know of the contract at the time the appointment was announced.

Mr. Gibson, according to several officials, insisted that the information had been submitted at that time and was in the posof William Walker, the chief White House talent ecout,

President's chief of stati, had brought in to help ruchage the administration.

There were indications that Mr. Ford and other officials did not know about the payment contract, but Mr. Gibson's point was that he had made it available and if it was overlooked in making the appointment, that was

Mr. Gibson said that he would have an explanation of his situation at the appropriate time. He has confirmed reports which appeared in The New York Times and the Wall Street Journal last

week that after he had served as federal maritime administrator he took a job with the Interstate Oil Transport Co. of Philadelphia and subsequently negotiated with that firm a termination contract of about \$1 milliou.

Mr. Gibsoo left the firm in May after serving only months, collected part of the severance money under the agreement and is to collect the rectainder in annual payments of \$28 000 for the next 10 years.

While he was maritime administrator, Interstate heoefited from the federal subsidy program for commercial shipping that Mr. Gibson was instrumental in inaugurating. Interstate is half owned by Cities Service, a large oil company, that could be al-fected by decisions Mr. Glhsoo







Russia Erecting World's Highest Dam in Mountainous Tadzhikistan

If you're a U.S. businessman

based abroad you need a multinational

bank just as much as your

company does.

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By Robert C. Toth

NUREE, Tadzhikistan, Nov 10. -Astride the plunging Vakhsh River that drains the "roof of the world," as ancients called the Pamir Mountains, the world's highest dam is rising here in this Central Asia republic.

When finished in 1979, it will set records not only for its height of 307 meters (higher than the 300-meter Eiffel tower) perhaps for its \$1-billion cost, but also for being constructed in one of the earth's most seismically active

So sensitive is the ground here that filling the Nurek reservoir too quickly with its trillion-tou scientists, invite a man-made

The Nurek dam and its con-stellation of industrial enterprises

—built at a total cost of \$4.65 billion-may also emerge as one of the worst cases of Soviet bureaucratic planning and coordination. Construction has been marked by continual "unjustifiable delays," as a recent article in the journal Kommunist charged, because of iragmented responsibility among ministries and lack of major customers for Nurek's power.

The dam site, where mountains fold sharply upward toward the Pamirs, was once the point at which caravans crossed the on route between China and Persia.

Jutting cliffs from both sides closed to a narrow gap that, old Tadzhiks said, a good man on a strong borse could leap. For laden camels trodding along the precipitous sides, the passage

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are realities to be considered. Such as how to

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more.

Now the opening in the pass has been blasted wide and the clay-filled dam will stretch a half mile at its crest. At its base it will be 4.750 feet-almost a milethick More than 12 miles of tunnels have been dug through the adjoining mountains to carry irrigation water to more than one million acres in distant valleys.

The dam will produce 2.7 million kilowatt hours of electricity for about .025 cent per KWH, its designers say. Now half its intended height, it has a 900,000 KWH capacity, but its turbines are turning out only 500,000 KWH because of the delays that have plagued Nurek from the start.

Lenin's Goal Fifty years ago Lenin defined Communism as "Soviet power plus electrification of the whole country." But in the rush to produce

more and more electricity—national output is rising 43 per cent between 1970 and 1975-little study was given to the matter of whom Nurek's electricity would

The dam was first approved in 1959. Construction began in 1961 and was targeted for completion in 1967. This slipped to 1971. Now it's 1979. Mostly because, it appears. Nursk's big consumers were not ready earlier.

"We could have gone faster," said Nurek's chief engineer, Yuri Sevenard, "but it would not have been justified."

a dam site and had always lived at one. His father was Nurek's chief engineer before him. He and many other Soviet engineers came here from building Egypt's thera was somewhat less earth to move [50 million cubic meters there versus 56 million here] and used far more labor," Mr. Sevenard said.

Last year 2,700 people worked on Nurek, compared to a peak of 30,000 at Aswan, he said. "We provided them with technology. but at Aswan there was no strong desire to have high labor Arab companies found it cheaper to use hands than machines," he explained.

The heart of the dam here, in cross section, is a great hollow triangle, relatively short at its base but stretching up the full height of the structure. It was made of clay, highly compacted to about 90 per cent of the density of concrete but far more re-

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Heart of Dam

must be anticipated.

Force-five quakes (on the 10point Richter stale) are common here, occurring once a month on Shocks up to force eight have occurred in the last 25 years, killing 20,000 people in one case.

Soviet technical journals say Nurek is designed to withstand force-nine shocks and thus provides a safety margin.

Tadzhikistan is now producing three times more electricity per capita than Iran or Turkey and five times more than neighboring Afghanistan.

Mr. Sevenard is now looking beyond Nurek. "We are already planning an even higher one on nother river," he said.

C Los Angeles Times

Soviet Building Boom's Goal: Flat for Each Family by 1980

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is in the midst of a building boom aimed at providing a relatively spacious, low-cost anariment for nearly every family within the next six years.

The tall white slahs of prefabricated concrete buildings loom everywhere against the gray horizons of industrialized cities.

Each day, new metal skeletons poke the sky as steel cranes and teams of workmen labor at a swift pace to meet government

The buildings all look alike, but housing officials say they are generally unconcerned with acs-

Goal Is Simple Their goal is simply to provide as much housing as quickly and cheaply as possible. In Moscow, Mayor Vladimir

most two million persons moved to more specious apartments be-tween 1970 and 1973. Mr. Promyslov said 84 per cent of the city's living accommoda-

Promyslov said recently that al-

tions had been built since World The housing story is much the same in the rest of the country.

The newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Industria estimated that 100 million persons, about 40 per cent of the entire population, moved to

new apartments or better housing

"The program of housing and capital construction outlined by the Communist party and the government is being succes ly fulfilled." the newspaper said. 20 Cities & Year

"Under this program, a considerable portion of the popula-tion will by 1980 be living in well

requirements of hygiene and cu ture in everyday life," the repo

The government estimates the

year in the Soviet Union, con plete with housing and suppo This official picture is n without blemishes. Unmention

in the statistics are hard facts communal living and the uniqu tous waiting lists. Also, the government calculat apartment size through a cor plex formula that results square yards per person, so it difficult to compare the room

of the apartments to Weste Communal living in the Sovi Union means that thousands families are compelled to sha an apartment with one or mo families under cramped contions until new housing becom

Waiting Lists

A generally accepted figure that 25 per cent of Moscow seven million persons now sha an apartment with a differen family, compared with 50 per cer 10 years ago.

In the big cities, an individual priority will determine whether he waits one year, two years o longer for new housing to open

A worker with a skill in his demand, for example, will prob ably be given housing without

On the other hand, the unto centers rising in the country undeveloped areas are anxious be attract families, so they make housing easily available for volu

Postcards of Belfast Violence Selling 'Like Hotcakes' in Cit

BELFAST, Nov. 10 (NYT) .- The eople of Belfast are buying up the hundreds picture post-Four - by - five - inch postcards have been on sale for the last month in three shops of a Belfast chain of newspaper vendors and visitors and residents are "gobbling them up like hotcakes," according to a sales manager,

There are 12 black-and-white postcards in two series, "The Streets of Belfast" and "The Streets of Derry." The photos were taken by Christine Spengler, a. Freech free-lance photogra-

The postcards show what have become typical daily sights in Ulster. The biggest seller is one of a boy throwing a stone at a British Saracen armored car. Others show burned-out homes, troops in battle positions on the downtown streets, children playing amid smoking rubble. Each card sells for 10 pence

(approximately 25 cents) in the three Gardner newspaper shops. Even at that price people have been buying them in bundles of five or six at a time," said Rose Lebane, manager of a shop on one of Belfast's main shopping streets. Mrs. Lehane said nearly 1.000 of the cards, which were

Protestants Slay 4 Irish Catholics

BELFAST. Nov. 10 (UPI).-Four Catholics shot to death yes-terday were the victims of Protestant revenge attacks for recent fatal bombings in London, security officials said today.

Extremists calling themselves the Protestant Action Force claimed responsibility for three of the killings and the officials said the group probably gunned down a fourth man, too.

A total of seven people have died and 100 have been injured in the last month in two London area blasts blemed on the Irish Republican Army Two leading Protestants also

were shot yesterday, at a West Belfast hardware store, but the police said their injuries were not

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had been sold four days later.

Since Belfast has few tourk most of the buyers are local p ple, mostly young men who we them as "souvenirs," she st Neil Shawcross, a Belfast m cards, explaining, "I think they interesting mementos of t times, and I want my two c dren to have them when the up."

The cards are good for p ple," said Alan Gardner, a dir tor of the Gardner chain. many people in Belfest try cope with the situation here closing their eyes and pretend it doesn't exist. Maybe someth like this will jar them into set

"We have lost a hell of a of money through the troub with our stores being bombed | added. "If we can get a bit money back from the troub en and good.

But Eason's, another book stationery chain with shops Belfast, refused to sell such ca for ethical reasons.

The Right Rev. Samuel Cro dean of the Belfast Cathed said he spo! for a "large peof the Belfast business com nity when he called the ca-"disgraceful and insidious." dean called their publication

French Officials Doubt Bid to Kil Critic of Mirage

PARIS, Nov. 10 (UPD .- An terior Ministry spokesman stoday that there is no evide to support rumors of an assassi attempt last Septem against Gen. Paul Stehlin, key figura in a controversy the relativa merits of French American warplanes.

On Sept. 28, Gen. Stehlin's a Marc, '20, was driving to Pi from the resort town or Desuv-when a projectile broke throc the car's windshield glanced the steering wheel, struck his eye and cheek and made a st hola near the car's door The general was not in the

at the time. The nature of the projectile never determined, but Paris no papers and radio stations spe lated today that it was a sulp

The highway incident of four days after Gen. Stehin. submitted a report to Presid Valéry Giscard d'Estaing wi alleged that the Mirage jet competing for sales to four NA countries was inferior to its An ican rival. The report remail confidential until last week.

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Coal Miners Again Threaten Britain's Economy, Comfort

By Terry Robards

workweek on most of British in-

dustry to conserve electricity.

shortages will occur again if the National Union of Minesorkers initiates work slowdowns or calls another strike

another strike. The conflict has raised new

doubts about the especity of the "social contract" between the Wilson administration and the

son administration has tried to

ners' leaders have urged them to

turn down the proposal.

Led by its six Communist party

members, the 26-man executive committee of the union rejected the coal board's productivity

package and called on the union's 246,000 members to vote against the deal in nationwide balloting

this Wednesday and Thursday.
The executive committee's rejec-

tion came in opposition to the

stand of Joseph Gormley, the

union's president, who had recommended that the productivity

deal be accepted. Mr. Gormley angrily denounced the Commu-nists on the committee and sug-

gested that other committee members had been unduly in-

26-Per-Cent Raise

Under the coal board's plan, miners now earning \$111 (£47.43) a week would be able to increase

their pay by up to \$29 a week,

or 26 per cent, by meeting the productivity quotes. The basic

principle of the plan is to raise emput by rewarding extra effort. But the left-wing members of

ductivity plan had been worked

the union's leaders and repre-

sented an effort at compromise.

increases averaging more than 27

per cent as a result of last win-

. Critical importance -

Britain, which gets 70 per cent

of its electric power from coal-

Britain is entering the winter

with coal supplies dangerously low, at about 21.5 million tons-

This is far below the 35 million

np supplies in anticipation of a

strike. It is also four to five mil-

PARIS, Nov. 10 (AP).-Illegal

drug use in France has remained practically stable since 1972, but more hashish and less heroin is

being used, according to Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski.

of this year, the minister said in reply to a question in Parliament. In 1972, 2,766 persons were arrested for drug-related offenses,

and 2,603 were arrested last year,

More than 1,500 persons were arrested for drug samggling or drug use in the first six months

would be considered "normal."

is of critical importance

more coal must be produced.

Establishing some sort of in-

oductivity

ter's strike.

nced by them.

It appears likely that

ovies Cape as east a time. LONDON Nov. 10 (NYT). IONDUN NOV. 10 101-151 Britain's coal miners, who played a central role in toppling the Conservative government earlier this year, are locked in another this year, at time with the new hard the Lebor government—that could be and the Lebor government—that could be a second to the losses in the lead to more power losses in the winter months shead.

The latest disagreement has dismayed many Britons who had hoped for a period of industrial peace under the administration of Prime Prime Harold Wilson. trade unions to prevent labor disruptions, curb inflation and keep Britain's unemployment at It has also refreshed memories of the coal strike last winter that Through the government-owned National Coal Board, the Wilincrease coal output by offering the miners a productivity deal that would reward them for producing more. But the mi-

Lisbon Sees Reds ing Lists In Cabinet as No Threat to NATO

TUNIS, Nov. 10 (AP).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Merio Sources said yesterday that Communists in the Lisbon government do not threaten NATO. He also reaffirmed the leftist re-He also realitiment to NATO.

At the same time, Mr. Soan

At the same time, Mr. Soare implied that Portugal may forbid, in any future Middle East war, house of a U.S. air base on Portuguese soil to resupply Israel.
The U.S. Air Force used its base the t planes going to Israel during the real are as October, 1973, Middle East war. Several other European governments rejected requests to use bases within their borders for

that purpose. In Tunis for talks with the Angolan National Liberation Front on independence for Angola, Mr. Soares met with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger shortly before Mr. Kissinger left for Washington at the end-of a trip to Eussia, South Asia and the

the union's executive body argued that productivity gains should be rewarded by payments to the union's membership as a whole, Afterward, at a news conference, Mr. Soares said that Porof NATO against leakage of rather than to individual memin military secrets through Combers. They said that all members munist participation in the Lisshould benefit to the same degree from higher output. The coal board, led by Sir. Derek Exra, was especially upset over the rejection because the proallies were sufficiently satisfied

Soviet Mooncraft Lands Hard, Shut Off for Damage

MOSCOW Nov. 10 (UPD).-The Soviet Union has landed its first spacecraft on the moon in nearly two years, but because of craft failed to carry out its prin-cipal rock-testing mission, the Tass news agency said today. Scientists closed down the space

station after three days. Luna-23 was the first Soviet craft to touch down on the moon's surface since Luna-21
soft - landed an eight - wheeled moon rover vehicle in January, 1973. The vehicle, Lunokhod-2, ex plored the surface for 4 1/2

The latest in the Lama series was launched Oct. 28, apparent-ly with the objective of securing core samples from the moon's crust. It landed last Wednesday. The Soviet Union has made seven moon landings in the last

Airliner Hijacker Is Slain by the FBI

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).

A convicted airliner hijacker who escaped from a U.S. federal prison was shot and killed last night in a gun battle with FBI agents at a house in a suburh of Virginia Beach, Va., authorities

Another man identified as one of the FBI's 10-most-wanted fu-gitives, Melvin Walker, 35, was captured in the raid. FBI agents identified the dead man as Richard and McCoy, who hijacked a commercial airliner and bailed out over Provo, Utah, carrying \$500,000 in ransom, in July, 1972. Both men escaped from jail in

> based on £10.50 to £12.50 plus taxes and 12.5% service.



German federal ratiroad announc-

ed recently that it would reduce

its work force by 10,000 over the

next year and halt new hiring.

tistics for Sentember showed that

in real terms, new industrial or-

ders were 6.5 per cent less than

they were at the same time last

Orders for heavy industrial

goods, particularly from abroad,

are the motor of the German

economy, since imports and ex-

of the German GNP.

German Economics Ministry st

THE SAP IS RISING—Although swans usually mate in the spring, recent sunny weather in Stuttgart, West Germany, may have deranged these birds' calendars.

Sudden Rise in Jobless Rate Provokes Concern in Bonn

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Nov. 10 (NYT) -- A sudden jump in unemployment last month to 672,000—3 per cent has generated reactions of shock and surprise among government and private economists in West Germany, where there has not been such a high rate of jobiessness for 6 1/2 years.

Some increase in the rate, which was 2.4 per cent in September, had been expected here. But the head of the German Labor Office, Josef Stingl, called the rise "surprising" and attribut-ed it to the generally cloudy

Although there has been no wave of protests here, and there is, if anything, only a slight shift to the political right caused by the economic troubles of 1974, a high rate of unemployment is something West German politicians are extremely uneasy about,

"Our democracy has never really been tested under stressful attuations of this kind," said Kurt Bledenkopf, a leading opposition politician, in a recent interview. "We don't really know if our institutions can withstand the kind of economic disaster that occurred here in the 1930s."

Foreign Labor Force out in direct negotiations with "Disaster," most observers here agree, is far too strong a word for the present situation. Nearly The board was also mindful that the mine union had won wage 2.5 million foreign workers supplement the German labor force, and count in the unemployment statistics-85,300 of them were out

of a job in October. But, with 369,500 workers on "short time"—a form of compensation for people whose employ ers don't want to fire them but don't want them to come to work for a while-the overall economic picture here is a gloomy one.

fired generators. Both the coal board and the union agree that Five leading West German eco nomic institutes had predicted a rise in unemployment to as many as a million this winter. In an interview published in the weekly newspaper Die Zeit, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sald that by the tons on hand at this time last year, when customers had built end of this year, it would probably be time for the government to start worrying more about unlion tons below a level that employment than about inflation.

January Inflation Rate The Central Electricity Generating Board has coal supplies that it considers just above the minimum safety level. It feels Mr. Schmidt said he expected inflation here would have sunk to an annual rate of about 6 per cent by January. But, in the that if no major interruption occurs, it can get through the winter without any power cutsqueeze of high interest rates and high-tax anti-inflationary policies that the government has pursued over the past three years, and only gradually relaxed, unemploy-Illegal Use of Drugs ment has been rising. Benefits for the out-of-work here can Not Rising in France

last up to a year. There are few encouraging signs of an upturn soon, The

German Typhoid Fatality STUTTGART, Nov. 10 (UPI).

—A three-week wave of typhoid fever in southern Germany today claimed its fifth fatality when a 63-year-old woman died in a hospital, the state health office announced. This afternoon, the number of confirmed typhoid cases in the country had risen

Nationwide Hunt

FBI Joins Search for Pirate Of Early Works by Salinger

By Lacey Fosburgh

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10 violate the federal copyright (NYT).-A nationwide private and federal search is under way for the man who during the last few months has illegally sold about 30,000 unauthorized editions of J.D. Salinger's early works.

For two months the search was handled solely by private investigators hired by the writer's hwyer. Last week, however, the FEI was called into the case, it was disclosed Friday by James Browning, the U.S. attorney here. Although he would not say if

riminal charges for Violation of the federal copyright laws had been prepared yet, Mr. Browning said. "We will definitely prosecute him if we get enough pieces of this thing put to-"We still don't know much,

however," he said of the "John Greenberg" who has peddled the pirated works across the coun-

The proliferation of these shu volumes, called "The Complete Uncollected Short Stories of J.D. Salinger," recently caused the writer to grant his first inter-view since 1953.

Appeals for Probe

The unolvement of the FBI followed two months of attempts to persuade the government to nter the case, Neil Shapiro, Mr. Salinger's attorney said here.
Deputy U.S. Attorney Robert
Ward sais that the government

had finally decided to join the search when it became apparent afoot to defrand Mr. Salinger and

Asked why the government had not taken such action earlier, Mr. Ward said. This is only a misdemeanor offense and regardless of the notoriety of the victim, Salinger, there's no question a misdemeanor always has less

priority than a felony. "Originally, we didn't feel there was enough to warrant an PBI investigation. Since then, though, the scope of the whole thing has enlarged."

Since Mr. Salinger alone owns the copyrights to these stories, which he wrote hetween 1940 and 1948, to publish or sell them without authorization constitutes a federal offense. They were originally published in such mag-azines as The Saturday Evening Post, Collier's and Esquire.

Ships Collide in Japan: 19 Seamen Die, 14 Lost

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (UPI) -A collision yesterday between a Japanese tanker and a Liberian freighter in Tokyo Bay left 19 seamen dead and 14 missing, the Maritime Safety Agency said today.

The agency said that most of the fatalities, a Japanese crew-man aboard the tanker and 13 Chinese from Taiwan aboard the freighter, were burned beyond recognition.

The two ships caught fire after olliding about five miles from Yokohama.



J. D. Salinger

The only legal action that has been taken to date is a civil ult that Mr. Salinger filed here against "John Greenberg" and 17 Francisco area where the edilons were sold.

U.S. District Judge Roher: Schackne issued an injunction in mid-October against all the deendants, ordering them to stop all further publishing or saies.

The bookstores and the "publisher" could be held liable for civil damage payments ranging from \$4,500 to \$90,000 per volume

Funds for UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov 10 (AP),-A special meeting called dren's Fund (UNICEF) raised a record \$62 million. Although the sum represented a 10.5-per-cent increase over last year's pledges, it was short of the \$100 million that UNICEF had hoped for, of-

Cancer of Lungs **Increases Among** Women in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP).— Lung cancer has become the third major cancer killer of American women, the American Cancer Society said today, underscoring the risks of smoking,

Uterine cancer, formerly the third highest cancer killer of women, has dropped to fourth place, the society said in releasing its "Facts & Figures, 1975." The drop was largely a result of the common use of the papsmear test which detects the uterine disease early.

"However, the message about quitting smoking hasn't been as popular, with the result that in 1975, 2,100 more women are expected to lose their lives to lung cancer than in 1974," the society said. The total number of women projected to die from the disease next year is 17,600.

Lung cancer remains the leading cancer killer among men, with a mortality rate that has increased 20 times in 45 years.

Breast cancer remains the No. 1 cancer killer of women; cancer of the colon and rectum is the second highest cancer cause of death for both sexes, the society said.

U.S. Reported Selling Tanks to Morocco

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (Reuters).-The United States is selling tanks to Morocco, informed government sources said Friday. They said that the United States last month delivered 25 M-48 tanks to Morocco and may send up to 100 mor in coming months. The United States has

supplied Morocco with F-5 fighter

aircraft in the past,

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Page 6- Monday, November 11, 1974 *

Arms for Sale: The Persian Gulf

The United States is now sending a mission to Saudi Arabia to hold what are emphemistically described as bilateral dissessions of security cooperation. Put more plainly. Americans are going there to sell them weapons. The American mission, with the sure instinct of experienced salesmen, has drawn up a plan for a small but very beavily equipped military force. The Sandi Arabians are likely to prove good customers since, after all, they have literally more dollars than they know what to do with. They also have good reason to be a bit uneasy about their large neighbor across the Persian Gulf, Iran, which is now buying armaments at an awesome rate-mainly, of course, from the United States.

those in the Persian Gulf had to choose between arms and economic development. Now, as a practical matter, there is no need to choose. The flood of money generated by the new oil prices buys as much of both as these countries can absorb, and more. Iran is currently spending some \$4 billion a year on American arms alone. As recently as seven years ago its air force consisted of 75 light F-5 fighters and about as many older planes. Today the Shah has not only nearly doubled his inventory of F-5s, but has taken delivery of 155 of the bigger and vastly

Up until about a year ago, countries like

more formidable F-4 Phantom fighterbombers, with 40 more Phantoms on order. He has also ordered (at \$20 million apiece). 80 of the even faster swing-wing F-14 fighter. the latest American contribution to aerial weaponry. Seven years ago Iran had 25 belicopters. Today it has more than 500 on hand or on order, nearly all American. The same expansion can be seen in Iran's land and sea forces which, incidentally, are capable of an amphibious landing across the

The current Saudi military strength is perhaps one-fourth Iran's, But the American salesmen are going to help the Saudis out. Among other things, they are apparently repeating the previous U.S. offer to sell Phantoms to the Saudis. The Phantom has an extraordinary symbolic importance in the Mideast because of its central role in Israel's air success. Here we come to a very nervous question: How does the United States prevent American-built arms from leaking from those Arab countries on the Persian Gulf to those on Israel's border? It is necessary to note that Kuwait is already buying French Mirage fighter-bombers for delivery to Egypt. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait reportedmade their latest purchases of Mirages

only after the French dropped their prohibition against transferring these planes to the countries that had been at war with Israel. While American law prohibits any transfer of American weapons to other armies, the Israelis are obviously justified in wondering how well the law would be enforced in the event of another war in the neighborhood.

The U.S. government sedulously avoids any suggestion that the current hard seil of armaments has any connection with oil. But the American attempts to sell Phantomslike the French sales of Mirages and the British sales of the very effective Chieftain tanks-are all part of the industrial countries' increasingly desperate attempts to pay their oil bills. They are all pursuing this dangerous course, despite the evidence that it is only aggravating the crisis that it attempts to solve. Surely Dale Tahtinen of the American Enterprise Institute was correct when he speculated, in a paper eight months ago, that the very availability of extremely expensive arms is inducing the Shah to keep raising oil prices. If America wants to get oil prices down, it hardly helps itself by offering to sell warplanes and ships that the oil states can afford only through still higher

Mr. Tahtinen was also correct in observing that, in the Mideast, the possession of powerful and advanced weapons only increases the temptation to use them and discourages peaceful diplomacy. When America sells arms to its European allies, it is confirming a balance that has endured in peace for nearly 30 years. But when America sells arms to Mideastern countries, it is fanning the military ambitions of governments in the world's least stable region. The Persian Gulf littoral is particularly rich in disputed boundaries, aggrieved ethnic minorities and conflicting territorial claims,

There is now a significant risk of a highly destructive war in the gulf area. Just as America arms the Sandis and the Iranians, so the Russians are arming the Iraqis. The United States is shipping in these arms at an ascending rate to provide jobs at home and to pay for oil. But the irony is that war would cut off all oil shipments for an incalculable period, with drastic economic effects throughout the world. Here in Washington, Democrats are now talking about asserting new and broader responsibilities in the newly elected Congress. In all of our foreign policy, they have no more urgent duty than to examine and challenge our reckless policy of offering unlimited armaments to the newly rich oil states.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Terrorism in Argentina

on the death of her husband, Isabel Martinez de Peron said she aspired to be "a factor for reconciliation among Argentines, and especially among Peronists." Despite that lofty objective, Argentina during Mrs. Peron's three months in office has drifted rapidly toward civil war, fueled in large part by an escalating campaign of murder and terror waged against each other by Peronists of left and right.

Mrs. Peron's actions, heavily influenced by right-wing advisers, have steadily widened the dangerous gap between the two extremes of the Peronist movement, finally driving the leftist Montoneros back underground and into a "declaration of war" against the President and her government. The cleavage had existed for years, however, provoking a pitched battle that claimed more than a hundred lives on the day Gen. Peron returned to Argentina in 1973 after 18 years of exile.

Even Gen. Peron, with his great skill at conciliating diverse elements of his movement, had sided increasingly with the conservative wing during the final months of his life, assailing protesting leftists in a May

Long before she assumed the presidency Day address as "idiots" and traitors, Not even he could keep in harness the groups ranging from fascist right to Marxist left who had in common only the fact that all had assembled under his banner during the years of exile.

> The most successful terrorist organization, the self-styled People's Revolutionary Army, had always remained outside Peronist ranks. Now the Montoneros and other distillusioned Peronists have joined in a leftist terror campaign that has provoked an equally savage right-wing movement called the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance.

> Aroused by the murder of Argentina's federal police chief and his wife. Mrs. Peron has now suspended civil libertles and declared a state of siege in an effort to end what the government calls "an inhuman and criminal terrorist plan against the entire

Only Argentines can resolve Argentina's crisis; but the whole hemisphere will be saddened at the spectacle of this proud and cultured nation, which ought to be a leader in the Americas, sliding toward bloody civil strife and disintegration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israel and the PLO

The decision of Israel's cabinet to ignore the Arab leaders' support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only true representative of the Palestinians, and to refuse to talk with them on any terms, is perfectly understandable. But is it wise? It is true that the PLO is a "terrorist" organimation and that its charter pledges it to Equidate the Jewish state. This makes it entirely understandable that the Israeli government should not wish to negotiate with Yassir Arafat.

But the Israelis themselves should know that history abounds in examples of negotiations being satisfactorily concluded with "terrorist" leaders who have subsequently become model partners. One recalls Archbishop Makarios and Jomo Kenyatta-or, if an Israeli analogy is to be drawn, Menahem Begin, the leader of the terrorist Irgun group, who is himself now regarded, quite rightly, as one of the most gentlemanly of all Israeli

-From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 11, 1899

BERLIN-Major Baron von Reitzenstein, the victor in the long-distance ride from Vienna to Berlin, which created such a sensation in the early Nineties, has quit the service of the German General Staff and is on his way to Bouth Africa to join the Boer forces. It is generally considered that his action stimulated the German Emperor to issue his recent order forbidding any such action in the future by other German officers.

Fifty Years Ago

November 11, 1924

BOSTON-After being unconscious for many hours because of a severe stroke that he suffered following an operation, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and senior Senator from Massachusetts, died quietly last night at home. Senator Lodge was 74 years old. He served continuously in the Senate for 31 years and was always a dominant figure in the affairs of the Republican party and the Nation.



Terror on the Road to War

By C.L. Sulzberger

First Century A.D.

DARIS.-An enormous change for the worse in Arab-Israeli peace prospects occurred between Henry Kissinger's October and November whirls through the Middle East. In October he sought to prevent an Arab summit from naming Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization to replace King Hussein as the voice of West Bank Palestinians. That effort falled.

Arafat has taken over, Hussein nas yielded his claims, and a brand new situation has developed. The world seems rushing down the road to a fifth Arab-Israeli war, more bitter, more bloody. certainly more dangerous likely that Kissinger will manage more than to erect a new facade of continuing détente on the highway to disaster.

Arab petroleum states may dge such efforts with a small tip in the form of temporary price cuts for oil-at the expense of Western companies. The dip-lomatic purpose would be to re-mind fragile societies in the industrial West that if they don't let matters take a new course in Palestine, the energy spigot will once again be turned off.

Thus Kissinger's position is squeezed. If he seems to go too far in urging Israeli concessions, they will start rewriting Robert Browning's "The Lost Leader" into: "Just for a Cupful of Oil He Left Us." And if he doesn't go far enough, the Arabs will end up muttering, "Just another tool of Zincism.

An Old Rule

Israel finds that one of history's oldest rules and one of Palestine's oldest traditions are both begin-ning to apply. The first is that, in any militant movement seeking to upset an existing state of affairs, the extremist faction almost always takes ultimate con-trol. The second is that, in Palestinian matters, the application of political terrorism by patriotic zealots almost always becomes accepted doctrine.

The former has been seen time and again—among American colo-nial opponents of British rule, among French revolutionaries, and among the Bolsheviks who seized the management of post-Czarist Russia. The latter is nearly as old as the Judean hills. One has only to compare the PLO inner organization and its concepts with the famous zealots

who led the final fight against rael will almost surely fight rather Roman rule of the Jews in the than accept what it deems a Roman rule of the Jews in the According to the Encyclopaedia Britannica: "The zealots considered it an act of disloyalty to God to acknowledge Roman domi-

even amiably chipper.

ago, the cost of living keeps creep-

ing up; the GNP dropped 2.9 per

cent in the third quarter of 1974;

the balance of payments deficit

exceeds \$1 billion a month and

the Republican party, despite Ford's exertions, was clobbered in

Meanwhile, Henry Kissinger is

back from an 18-day, 17-country, 27,000-mile trip with nothing but

bad news to report from the

Middle East: the Chinese are

suddenly proposing to negotiate

a nonaggression treaty with the

Soviets; the Yugoslavs, just as

Surprisingly, are proclaiming their

common ties to Moscow, and from

Ireland and Portugal to Japan

which is quite a distance, the

noncommunist world is struggling with inflation, strikes, and polit-

Still Ford acts just the same

as Jerry Ford, the old congress-man from Grand Rapids, Mich. He

recognizes all the problems and

grapples-with them in his own

way, but he doesn't agonize over

them. He listens to the 11 o'clock news at night, and says he sleeps

soundly until 5:30 or a quarter

to six the next morning, then gets

up and pedals his exercycle and

does some fancy push-ups to

strengthen his legs for skiing, reads The New York Times, and

The Washington Post, and the of-

ficial news summary of other papers, and then goes to work,

The contrast between this and

ical instability

the November elections,

nation over Judez and considered it their right to assassinate any Roman who dared enter the con-secrated area of the temple... they harsssed the Roman administration with every means at their disposal . . . they terrorized their political opponents who ac-cepted foreign rule." -While neither side welcomes the comparison, there is similarity in method between the old Jewish

zealois and the new Arab terrorists such as PLO's secret Black September. Maoist strategy, terrifying modern arms, and resort to massive petroleum blockades in no way obscure this resemblance.

Murder Squads

PLO's Black September has dispatched murder squads wherever it thought violerice could help their cause. From Khartoum to Europe, gunmen have killed inno-cents in the name of Palestine, Many of these agents belonged to organizations secretly coordinated by the PLO. The very last atsought to slay Hussein at the recent summit.

The PLO now summons Arab lands "to prepare themselves mili-tarily and economically" for another conflict with Israel. Arafut forecasts war within six months. And the Soviet Union, privately furious that Kissinger managed to euchre it out of Egypt, has fought back by arming Syria to the teeth. Now it is equipping the PLO with new weapons and

technical training.

Israel has reacted by stating publicly it wouldn't accept creation of a Palestinian state on the Jordan River's West Bank and would never negotiate with "terrorists." Arab guerrilla groups on Arafat's left have also denounced him-although he seems to have won the resistance stake race.

The tide is running Arafat's (and Russia's) way and relatively moderate Arab leaders may soon start beating tactical retreats. Israel itself has every reason to fear that if It withdraws to its 1967 frontiers—until now held inconceivable—this would merely encourage PLO and other maximalists to demand total extinction

Therefore, come what mar, Is-

probably mortal disability. Meanwhile, from Damascus to Jeru-salem and the Red Sea, jets again scream and tanks rumble, Can Kissinger conjure up a miracle to stop their use?

have made no headway at all. such a man; in which c Now it is generally supposed that slide will simply continue,

Elections in the U.S.— News, Good and Bad

By William F. Buckley Jr.

1) Although the trend in America continues left (Brown replaces Reagan in California; Carey replaces Wilson in New York), it isn't a pelimell leftism, of the kind the McGovernites envi-

stoned. Consider, for instance, Ramsey Clark He was, among those running for office, the most conspicuous leftist in America. As a matter of fact, he would be the most conspicuous leftist in a zoo, if he chose to live there, which by the way is not a bad idea since a) most zoos are socialized, b) there are no jails in 2008, and c) the animals would probably understand Clark's glossolalia bet-

ter than the voters.

Mr. Clark's defeat has to be eramined carefully lest the mag-nitude of it escape the attention of the psephologists. Clark was running on a poor-boy ticket, but he managed, just the same, to be all over the lot, on television, billboards, and advertisements; he for him—not had for someone who limits any one contribution to \$100 per person. He ran in a state whose registration is very heavily Democratic, and against a Republican opponent whose vote was sharply reduced by the candidacy of a third party conservative. The man who ran for governor was a traditionalist Democrat, and he defeated the Republican incumbent by a landslide (60 per cent

Clark's Result

In these circumstances, Clark ran less than 40 per cent, below what McGovern got in New York two years ago. By contrast, an utterly unknown conservative candidate, the striking and intelligent Barbara Keating, got 16 per cent of the vote, with a mere \$75,000 to spend. And, elsewhere, Gary Hart won in Colorado, but he was not recognizable as the Hart who programmed George McGovern to come out for capi-tulation abroad, and a greening insolvency at home. Come to think of it, from all reports George McGovern II, victor in South Dakota, ran on a fairly strong anti-McGovern I platform. So it is generally true that the hard left ham't made much headway in two years.
On the other hand, 2) the

Republican party would appear to

NEW YORK—Concerning the the principal causes of the Repub-recent election, a few observalican humiliation were Watergate, the perdon, and inflation. It is interesting, under the curcumstances, to reflect on the findings of Richard Scammon the talented political analyst who dismayed the whole gang over at the National Broadcasting Company by saying simply that he could have predicted 18 months ago, which is pretty much pre-Watergate and certainly pre-pardon, that the Republicar's would do about as they did on tois election day. He meant by this that the graph was pointing in that direction.

In other words, that there is public dissatisfaction with the Republican party unrelated to Watergate.

Nixon's Efforts

And why not? There is no resson to suppose that if Richard Nixon had occupied himself more on domestic matters than en frustrating the Justice Department's investigation of Watergate, he'd have greatly increased his hold on the conservative voting community in America There has been a weightlessness in Republicanism since the death of Robert A. Taft, and nobody, with the conspicuous exception of Barry Goldwater and Ronald Reagan, has done much about it.

Eighteen months ago we were coping with inflation by such voodoo as wage and price controls. Eighteen months ago Mr. Nixon was continuing to spend and to spend, and to pile deficit on deficit; to promote revenue sharing, which is the greatest fiscal shell game since Lord. Keynes's discovery that borrowing does not matter because we owe it to ourselves; and to yield to the Supreme Court whenever the court decided to rewrite the Constitution so as, e.g., to en-courage abortion, and discourage

private schooling. 3) So the slide continues. Fewer Republicans, more Democrats. But also, more independents—and more conservatives. The bridgebuilding needed is from constitutional theorists to the Republican class. The ingredients are there. George Wallace is pivotal. What is missing is the top man. What becomes clearer and clearer is that Gerald Ford isn't that man. That means just what it says-nothing more. There may not be

Ford on His First 100 Days

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President the Nixon White House is star- his aggressive campaigning in the Ford, coming to the end of his first 100 days in the White how almost as open and casual Nixon cabinet, etc. as a congressman's office. show or pretense or fake dignity. home and abroad, but personally He takes the telephone calls from he seems relaxed confident and Capitol Hill, His White House staff is respectful but unintimi-You have to wonder why. In dated, frank, and even blunt. In his first hundred days, unemployment has increased in America to short, the old upstairs downstairs division of the Nixon days is cone. 5.5 million, or 6 per cent of the Ford is not only available, but total work force; automobile sales almost recklessly candid, and are down 15 per cent from a year

> culated deceit in the White House, doesn't quite know how to adjust to his free and easy ways. There is no order or logic to his appealing candor. He is na-tural and spontaneous. One day he gives an on-the-record interview to the Associated Press on his plane. Next day, he agrees to do a hundred-days interview

Washington, accustomed to cal-

with Harry Ressoner for ABC or talk on the record with UPI or-But for everybody he sees and makes happy by talking frankly, he infuriates, in this savagely competitive news business, all the other people who were left out. But this doesn't seem to worry him After 25 years on Capitol Hill, he just keeps on doing what comes naturally, and accepts the

The consequences of his open candor, however, are mixed Everybody who meets him likes him personally, but many wonder about his policies. He defends everything he has done: His economic policy, his pardon of Nixon,

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writ-er's complete address.

Maybe, he says, he could have "sold" his economic program better, but the Democrats have not come up, with a reasonable alternative. Maybe, he adds, the Republicans lost the election, but now the Democrats have to step out front and take equal responsibility for the next two years. Maybe the American people are esting too much and ought to share their food with the hungry peoples of the world, but why dothe nations at the Rome food conference condemn the United States for being greedy when they didn't condemn the oil producing countries for gouging the world? With his candor, Ford gives the.

impression that the recession, the inflation, the problems of the Western world, the desperation of the hungry world, the strug-gles of the Middle East, and the negotiations over atomic arms, trade, food, and the prices of raw materials are awkward but temporary dilemmas that could be solved with patience and common sense. And maybe this is his problem.

Not since Ike have we had a more decent man in the White House or anybody so open and relaxed, But by his candor, he gives the impression that we are not living in a revolutionary age, and don't have to make fundamental changes in the lives of families and nations, but that we must merely be patient and sensible and all will go back to the old affluent days and be well in the

It is a lovely dream, and be is an honest, decent and refreshing man, but Washington wonders Nixon concealed the problems of the modern world, and pretended be could deal with them. Ford does not conceal the problems but exposes them, and also exposes himself, with the uttermost candor. But he suggests no answers, and even those who wish him well are troubled by his limited vision of his problems.

Portuguese Leftists

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in his recent interview with James Reston, blames the rigid, authoritarian Salazar-Caetano system for the sudden emergence of the Portuguese Communist party as a powerful force in this nation's affairs. Often it is true that the collapse of a rightist regime leaves a vacnum which the Communists are best able to fill. But the Portuguese case is somewhat different.

On April 25, the old regime collapsed almost instantly, and within a day or two at most the armed forces were in complete control. Those of us who were bere marveled at the speed and efficiency of the military take-

In sharp contrast to most comps, here there was no curiew,

no ban on demonstrations and no ban on party propaganda. Everything was simply thrown open; but with the military in such a position of power, there was nothing inevitable about the emergence of the Communist party-or of any other party. The Communists can only have sur-Iaced with the permission of the military, and more specifically the young officers, who even then were very obviously in control.

Purthermore, the exiled Portoguese Communist chief, Alvaro Cunhal, flew in from Prague, via Paris, within only five days of the coup. Exiled since 1960, he would not have returned so abruptly (with his arrival announced well in advance), had his supporters not assured him that all was well in liberated

Portugal. Today, it is not alarment to say

that Communists and other leftist forces hold the initiative in Portugal Moreover, it is common knowledge, now that key members of the ruling Armed Forces Movement—and especially its controlling cell, the so-called Coordinating Commission—are Communists. Portugal is the most recent demonstration that Communist influence cannot be measured only by the strength of the regular party structure.

J. BARRY GARDNER.

Wheat for Oil

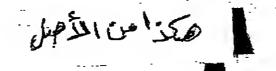
Big deals involve our wheat going to Russia. Do any of these deals involve Russian oil coming to us? If not, why not? Surely. there must be room for bartering. HAROLD MELNIKER.

Chairman Katharine Graham John Hay Whitney Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher

Rditor 3 Managing Editor Murray M. Weith George W. Bates Roy Yorgan, Ass.





As Visit by Ford Approaches

49% Rise in Prices

By the eye of the 1973 Mideast war and oil crists spress had already risers II per cent since he took office. Last month the

consumer price index stood 48.9 per cent above July, 1972.

designed, in part, to spur imports and correct a huge trade surplus

with the United States and a Tanaka plan to reform the Japa-

election spending by Mr. Tanaka

failed to stave off a setback for the ruling party in a July upper

expose of Mr. Tanaka's perso

magazine, the Bungel Shunju.

party that Mr. Tanaka answer

the doubts raised by the magazin

article. A 12-day tour of New Zealand, Australia and Burma

gave Mr. Tanaka a respite, but

now that he is back home, the

nation is waiting to see what he

Parliament Session

Mr. Tanaka is expected to be

forced to give some sort of an nswer in a press conference. The

real test; however, will come

when a special session to discuss

One member of the ruling party. faction headed by Finance Min-

ister Masayoshi Ohira, Mr. Tana-

ka's closest ally, described the seriousness of Mr. Tanaka's situs-

Total Self-Destruction'

"It is in the character of the Japanese people to sympathize

with a person who is forced to

resign. If Tanaka wishes to have

any political future, he may decide the best way is to step down now. Otherwise he may run

the risk of total self-destruction."

Complicating the situation for Mr. Tanaka is the fact that he

still has not tasted the bitter fruits of the setback that the

ruling party suffered in the upper house election. With a narrow, two-seat majority (incliding con-servative independents), Mr. Ta-

naka's ability to control legis-

lation in the upper house (which muste approve all bills except the budget and treaties) has already

been virtually destroyed. Only by

compromise with the opposition

-which appears in no mood for compromise can anything be

Paris Plans Changes

In 1918 Anniversary

PARIS, Nov. 10 (HT)—The
French ceremonies to morrow
marking the 56th anniversary of
the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918—
the official end of World War I—
will contain several innovations:
• French President Valery
Giscard dEstaing well review a
military guard on foot at the
Arch of Triumbh instead of from

Arch of Triumph instead of from

the presidential imposine, as his

predecessors did.

The version of the French
estional anthem, La Marselliaire,
that will be played will be based
on a rarely heard 1792, strange-

e The ambassadors of both Eas

and West Germany have been invited to attend the exemonies

predecessors did.

later this month.

tion by saying:

mentary budget is called

Some of the causes were an

were Wate. TOKYO, Nov. 10.—On the eve and inflator of becoming the first Japanese lect on the leader ever to welcome an American president here. Premier Kanti analysis their Tanaka finds himself in the Sang over worst political trouble in his two casting over worst political trouble in his two Casting Con years in office.

The that is As recently as a month ago, it is nonth by certain to win a second three-ainly recept agone by the party of th blicate would play the first is bard to find any

nting in the lapanese in a position of influ-Now, it is hard to find any ina mee who would give him a hance of staying in the staying in t erm next July Many feel he nay choose to step down much pooner than that.

A presidential visit normally ere is no re rould boost, a premier's stock in it if Richardspan—a fact that opposition The Richard Japan—a fact that opposition harmed monarties have taken into considering that a parties have taken into considering that a parties in planning anti-Ford demissive Denginstrations. Most Japanese, however, feel that Mr. Tanaka will all incompared more than Gerald Ford to itservative we were more than Gerald Ford to itservative were more than Gerald Ford to itservative were come mounting distrust of his taken and the control of the west of the control of th

nce the dear At the American Embassy, and hobot eadings of Mr. Tanaka's political
5 encirous etrength have dropped so low and Rwa hat a high official was moved

auch about to say: ago Te ve "Tanaka will be Premier on the 102 by selecasion of the presidental visit atte as bufter will depend upon the to ric descential visit were designed to mote remainment down solutions to spe-The tric problems, there would be

list become question as to whether 1 :) Tell pord's meetings with Mr. Tanaka whenever is will be distinctly the less rette amportant part of the visit."
e.; h = Instead, he added, Mr. Ford's
c. course isit "will be built around the ristorical nature of the occasion offic 1917 700 the first trip here ever by an Language merican presidentl as a symbol pending of the relations which have de-

Soviet Magazine Mounts Attack Against Peking

remain and Japan over the last century.

he Ricibing Mr. Tanaka's phinge from an

154 the MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (UPD.-I Soviet magazine accused China oday of trying to set Third Norld nations against the Soviet

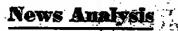
stic goals, the Peking leaders continue seeking to impose their regamony on developing states nd to create, in the long run, in exclusive pro-Chinese, antioviet bloc of African, Asian and he monthly magazine Asia and

_i is Mrica today. Soviet-Chinese relations enteralay's 57th anniversary of the 23 Solshevik Revolution when China ent Moscow leaders a conciliao meory message calling for easing and tensions along their border. Two days later, the Soviet Julion published the Chinese anessage but deleted references to he need for a nonaggression. regreement and paraphrased it ... wy saying, "The telegram contains The he already known position of the while thinese government concerning

Western diplomate said finis not yet decided on a reaction to the Chinese proposal. Today's rritten before the Chinese merage, also attacked China's aid o developing countries. It said that between 1956 and 1972. hina completed only 91 aid projets out of a promised 353,

uni

hani berger



Bad Tanaka in Political Trouble were Wate TOKYO, Nov. 10.—On the eve and inflate. TOKYO, Nov. 10.—On the eve Amer-By Sam Jameson unprecedented 70-per-cent popularity rating two years ago to an unprecedented low of 15 per creased rate of inflation specific took office in July 1972.

PROTEST RALLY—Standing near a caricature of Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, a labor leader addresses a rally in Tokyo on Saturday demanding that Tanaka resign.

Amin Reported to Crush Attempt to Topple Him

suese archipelago by dispersing factories and building new cities throughout the nation. Layish DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 10 (UPI).-- Ugandan commandos attempted to overthrow President Idi Amin last week but the rehouse election, and two party rivals resigned from his cabinet. Yet, no other leader in the volt was crushed in heavy fighting by loyal troops, East African diplomatic sources said today.

party commanded enough support to challenge Mr. Tanaka. Then, suddenly, came a 61-page At least 15 soldiers, part of a commando division established personally by Gen. Amin, were financial maneuvers over the years in a prestigious monthly killed in the short-lived rebellion Wednesday at Kampala's Nbuys Barracks, the sources said. Demands erupted in the rolling

The reported revolt followed

from Kampala indicating widespread unrest in the army and throughout the country against Gen, Amin's four-year-olo regime. Last week, Gen. Amin ordered the armed forces on full alert and told all pilots to report back to their bases following an article in the London Observer which

overthrow him. He also expelled the British military attaché and a British journalist he accused of spying and told the British High Com-

said the air force had planned to

staff in Kampala to five members After the revolt by the com-mandos, who guard strategic installations, Gen. Amin quickly moved loyal troops into the Mbuya Barracks and the insurgents were crushed in room-to-room fighting the sources said. Besides the 15 commandos killed, man, were

> The sources also said that several hundred members of the country's airborne division had deserted in the last few weeks in protest over pay and food issues.

India Counsels Caution

Sikkim Government Demands Eviction of Titular Monarch

of Sikkim has been demanded by the Indian-supported government of the Himalayan state, but India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has reportedly counseled against any "hesty decision."

The demand marks a new phase in the confrontation between Palden Thondup Namgyal, the Chozval or titular ruler of Sikkim, and the people of the state.

The Indian government is known to be irked by his recent statements disputing New Delhi's sovereignty over his country. There is speculation here that the new phase is meant to serve as an indirect warning through the Sikkim government that unless the Chogyal accepts New Delhi's position, be will be ousted

Wary of Action

The Indian government is said to be wary of any drastic action against him because of criticism in India and abroad of recent moves to place Sikkim under Indian sovereignty. In September, the Indian Parliament amended the Indian Constitution to make Sikkim an "associate" state.

Kaz Lhendup Dorji, who beads the three-month-old Sikkim government, was bere last week for

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (NYT). Indian leaders. On his return -The ouster of the titular ruler Thursday to Gangtok, the Sikkimese capital, he said that the talks in New Delhi had been "most fruitful."

> He said that he had been "overwhelmed to find in Todla such deep understanding of our problems and aspirations."

"Our major problem," he said, "has been that the Chogyal is yet to reconcile himself to the changed circumstances."

Mr. Dorji charged that the Chogyal was "constantly ob-structing" the functioning of the government and that he has sent envoys to foreign governments to press his viewpoint. He said that the Chogyal's American-born wife, the former Hope Cooke of New York, who is living in the United States, "engaged in similar activi-

Mr. Dorji told reporters that the Chogyal still controlled more than half of Sikkim, including 20,000 acres of cultivable land owned by his mother as 2 private estate. He said that the Chogyal has refused to hand over administration of these lands and refused to allow people from sonthern Sikkim into regions of northern Sikkim that belonged to him and his family.

In the first phase of the confrontation between the Chogyal



tween the ruler and the Sikkim congress led to his being gradually stripped of power. The Chogyal has protested strongly against the "association" of Sikkim to India which was criticized abroad, particularly by China, as equivalent to annexa-

Portuguese Cholera Ebbs LISBON, Nov. 10 (Reuters).— A cholera epidemic which affectover 2,000 persons in Portugal in the summer appears to have ebbed, with the latest official bulletin reporting no new cases since Oct. 30. Over 30 persons died during the six-month out-

"IN OVER 15 YEARS, I'VE NEVER HAD A BAD FLIGHT WITH TWA.



MAYBE I'M LUCKY." Jim Reid is a senior executive of the Scottish

Council (Development and

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-Herald Tribune

A 'Who Was Who' of Saigon's Politics With Madame Nhu, Marshal Ky et al.

By Philip A. McCombs SAIGON (VP).—Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu, the beautiful and outspoken "dragon lady" who dominated Scuth Vietnamese society through the early 1960s, now lives quietly with her two children mands a high fee for interviews.

Former Premier Nguyen Cao Ky. the jaunty air force marshal who ruled the country from 1965 to 1967, manages his farm in the mountain country near Da Lat and whiles away his spare hours at cards and cocklights.

Former national police chief Nguyen Ngoc Loan, who came to the attention of the world in a memorable news photo showing him executing a Vlet Cong suspect with a pistol at pointtirement here with both legs paralyzed from war wounds. These and other names from

the past surface from time to time in conversations here as continuing anti-covernment protests recall the political turmoil of the

Some of the leading figures from that era, like Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, militant Buddhist monk Thich Tri Quang and Gen. Tran Van Don, are active in Vietnamese affairs to-

Garden Reception

Gen. Minh, who in 1963 led the military coup against President Ngo Dinh Diem, gave a reception in his orchid garden here the other day for journalists and opposition politicians.

It was the 11th anniversary of the anti-Diem coup and Gen. Minh, looking and acting like an aging diplomat, took the occasion



Nguyen Khanh

while I am praying," says a sign

Tran Van Don, another key figure in the military's ouster of Diem, is now a deputy premier and Mr. Thieu'e liaison man with the legislative branch.

He was elected to the Senate the late 1960s, then to the parliament's lower house in 1971 with Thich Tri Quang's active

Mr. Don. who speaks French better than Vietnamere, is said to have many wives, and a close relationship with Madame Nhu.

Faded Fame

Most of the leading figures from the 1960s, however, have faded into obscurity now.

Neuven Khanh, the ambitious general who was premier only few months in 1964 and 1965 after he overthrew Gen. Minh's government, teaches school in Paris. Insiders say he is really an agent now for the Deuxième Burean, the French equivalent of

Gen. Minh has always said the Americans used Mr. Khanh to overthrow him because he refused to allow the landing of U.S. troops immediately after the 1963 Diem

In any case, Mr. Khanh didn't last long. He wanted to invade North Vietnam, but the U.S. defense secretary then, Robert McNamara, discouraged the idea. When Mr. Khanh tried to get himself declared president for life, he was eased out by a coteria of generals backed by American officials.

Mr. Khanh went to Paris bear-ing a package of Vietnamese soil to remind him of home, and was soon spotted attending courses at the Deuxième Buresu.

Money problems plague some of those who were once in powerful positions.

Difficult Life

Former Gen. Nguyen Chanh Thi, who tried unsuccessfully to overthrow Diem in 1961 and whom Marshal Ky removed from the northern command after he sided with the Buddhists during their 1966 agitation campaign, is said to lead a difficult life in the United States now.

Mr. Thi scrapes together money giving lectures, and has to depend on the generosity of friends to some reports. He has not been allowed to return to Vietnam. Recently, Mr. Thi sent a letter of support to the Buddhist and Catholic opposition movements

Of the other former generals who led the 1963 coup against tiny two-room apartment with a Diem: . Tom That Dinh publishes

Opinion. He reportedly has six wives and has made a good deal of money in fertilizer dealings. · Mai Hun Xuan, having made

the independent newspaper Public

a fortune on U.S. laundry contracts in the years when American soldiers were here, lives in luxu-Saigon villa. He owns two large restaurants. · Le Van Kim, an intellectual

meral considered to have been the brains behind the coup, owns a Saigon restaurant, Ramuncho's. President Thieu, a colonel and the time of the coup, was con-sidered a minor figure in it.

Marshal Ky, who was the most powerful man in the country from 1965 to 1967, is said to be dis-contented and sad.

He has few friends any more although he retains some of the perquisites of his former power -his bodyguards and rank as air vice-marshal and his plush guve-nment-supplied villa at Tan Son Nhut airport.

A Bad Year

Marshal Ky had a run of bad luck last year. His villa hurned The government helicopter that he flies back and forth to his farm crashed, and he was injured.

Mr. Loan, the police chief under Marshal Ky, was a ruthless man who was widely hated. He was wounded in the 1968 Tet offensive. Mr. Loan was hospitalized for a long time in the United States. then returned here with a small Defense Department job.

He is fully retired now and



Thich Tri Quang

mostly remains in his Saigon villa drinking, as always, enormous quantities of straight whisky. Madame Nhu was rumored to

in support of a small new quasipolitical movement that seeks to revive the spirit of Diem. Her husband, Ngu Dinh Nhu, was Diem's brother and closest adviser. Both men died in the coup. At the time, Madame Nhu

bowed to U.S. pressure and left From the American point of

view, the trio had run the country disastrously.

Quiet Meetings Held in Saigon By Thieu's Foes

SAIGON, NOV. 10 (AP).-Opposition groups held peaceful meetings in Salgon today, three days after the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu isaued orders banning demonstraand meetings considered. harmful to public order and se-

Police watched the meetings but made no efforts to interfere. One group, called the Popular Organization for the Application of the Paris Agreement, led by opposition deputy Ho Ngoc Nhuan, had planned to meet at a pagoda, but police blocked it off and the site was changed to Mr. Nhuan's office, he said.

About 50 persons gathered for the group's annual assembly. They included three other deputies and several Catholic priests. Meanwhile, the Viet Cong rejected the Saigon government's demand, for unconditional resumption of military and political talks and called again for the ouster of Mr. Thieu.

PHNOM PENH. Nov. 10 (AP) .-Khmer Rouge gumers for the first time in three weeks biested Phnom Penh with rockets before dawn this morning, killing one person and wounding nine, police

Message to Major Parties

Maine Independent Sees His Victory as Warning

By Pat Sherlock

AUGUSTA, Maine, (AP). James Longley, an indepen-dent elected Maine's governor last week over the establishment'e nominees, regards his victory as a national warning to the Democratic and Republican parties.

"We overcame the party struc-tures, and we showed that Americans are not bound by a single system," said Mr. Longley, a wealthy businessman who was the only independent anywhere in the country to win a major of-fice in last Tuesday's election. "If there had been a choice other than Nixon and McGovern

in 1972, history might have be different," Mr. Longley said. "My election as an independent says the parties have gut to more carefully choose their nominees." Mr. Longley, 50, who made a fortune in the insurance husiness, had spent two years heading a nonpartisan commission that recommended reductions in the state government's spending. The recommendations were ignored by the Democratic incumbent. Gov. Kenneth Curtis, and because of this, Mr. Longley said, he decided last June to run for governor.

Budget Cuts

Running on a pledge of fiscal responsibility, he promised to help improve Maine's economy by cutting \$250 million from state budgets over a four-year period. The annual hadget is \$600 mil-

Mr. Longley managed to make cost-cutting the major campaign issue. His Democratic opponent, George Mitchell, proposed new "human need" programs which Mr. Longley said would add to costs. The Republican, James Erwin, promised he wouldn't increase taxes.

When the votes were counted, everyone's surprise Mr. Longley had 40 per cent of the ballots. Mr. Mitchell, the pre-election favorite, had 37 per cent, and Mr. Erwin, 28. Mr. Longley was little known

around the state when he entered the gubernatorial race. But a ground swell of support soon

scribed as the "Longley phenom-

Choice Given

Ask him how he won, and he'll credit his campaign method. Ask him why ha won and he says the people voted for cutting voters a choice other than the Democrats and Republicans and they wanted such a choice because of their disenchantment.

Mr. Longley will enter office Jan. 1 as an independent gov-ernor with a State Senate controlled by Republicans and a House in the hands of the Democrats.

Many politicians see nothing but problems for a governor without a party, especially a governor pledged to cut costs. But the tall, athletic-looking governorelect says he sees no problem. "T've always been able to get along with people. I plan on

dividual terms, not as Demo-crats or Republicans. "I involve people, and I plan on involving legislators and key department heads in what I'm

dealing with legislators on m-

This involvement of others has been a key to Mr. Longley's success in business. He has said that he has done well because he has surrounded himself with people more expert than himself. "Probably one of the greatest

contributions I'll make to the governor's office will be to recognize my own limitations, and surround myself with people who are experts in given areas," ha

Longley hired Jim McGregor, a soft-spoken, 39-year-old wire service reporter, who has covered use politics from Alabama to Maine. Together, Mr. McGregor and

Mr. Longley trudged the state, talking at innumerable women's tens and standing outside factory gates at 6 a.m. As his candidacs came more credible, Mr. Longley began receiving invitations to address Rotary, Lions and similar ofganizations. While the other candidates

troducing themselves to the the kitchens to shake hands with the dishwashers, waiters an

"We appealed to the working people," Mr. Longley said, alway, referring to himself and Mr. Mc.

Gregor as the team. His belt-tightening messageand a promise to attract job. creating industry—struck a responsive chord, but no one realized this until just days before the election. In the final month Mr. Longley attracted hundred of volunteers. But until then and Mr. McGregor worker almost alone, traveling through

They Laughed

Even Mr. Longley's campaight button at first drew laughter His name was printed in small letters, greatly overshadowed by the slogan "Think About It." "Think about what?" some joked as Mr. Longley, in his dark suit and conservative shirt and tie, walked and talked about paychecks and taxes and food

Besides heading his insurance corporation in Lewiston, when he was born the son of a street car conductor, Mr. Longley is director of several corporation After serving in the U.S. Arm

Air Force during World War II Mr. Longley attended Bowdon College on the GI Bill. He wa married in 1949 to the forme Helen Walsh. They have fit children, three of them away is college, and live in Lewiston.

While building up his insurance agency, he received a law degre from the University of Main which he attended nights fo

Those closely associated with Mr. Longley describe him as warm, personable man, an avireader, whose heroes are Winstc Churchill and Harry Truman, "I'm influenced by how a per son treats someone he doesn-have to be nice to," Mr. Longh

says, "You can learn a lot abo: someone hy watching how !treats a waitress."



BOCK 'N' ROLL IS BACK AGAIN—A scene from the new musical hit on the Soviet stage

At Massacre Trail's End, the Wails of Turk-Cypriot Women thorities suspended the investimachine-entined by four Greek We have asked the United

By Samuel Abi
VOUNO. Cyprus (IHT).—This Y much is record: Last Aug. 20, a week after the Turkish Army began its push from northern Cyprus, the Turkish government accused Greek Cypriots of massacring 57 Turkish Cypriots in a village west of Famagusta, the resort and port city on the eastern coast. Information Minister Orhan Birgit said in Ankara, "Only an old and blind couple and a middle-aged man escaped the mass killing" in the village of

Turkish troops uncovered a mass grave in Aloa after fresh mounds of earth were noticed by reconnaissance pilots. The survivors said the villagers had been shot by Greek Cypriots fleeing the advancing Turkish troops and tanks.

On Sept. 1. a Turkish-Cypriot spokesman reported the recovery of 05 bodies, sli of them mutilated, from a grave in the village of Maratha, north of Famagusta. The spokesman said that there were more bodies in the grave and that the villagers had been slain Aug. 14 by Greek-Cypriot soldiers.

"There were 90 souls in the village; six of us are alive." said Hassan Nihat Mustafa, 65, the "The Greeks took away 11 men as prisoners. All the rest-a total of 73 - may be in

Head Count

He hed underestimated. Lars Hakansson, a Swedish official attached to the United Nations Forces in Caprus, said ouring the excavation of the grave. "I am counting the heads. So far I have seen 73 and there are more bodies still visible in the earth."

On Sept. 2, as villagers in Maratha put the toll at 91. Turkish-Cypriot officials said that they had asked the UN forces to investigate another suspected massacre, to the village of Tokhul near the southeen city of Limassol. The village is in a zone still held by Greek Cypriots

Nations to investigate." a Turkish-Cypriot spokesman said, but the Greek-Cypriot police will not allow them near the

Nguyen Cao Ky

to denounce President Nguyen

While he is without a position

now, the retired general retains something of his aura of a na-

tional hero. Journalists crowd

around; he is the great man, flippant and evasive, trying to re-

No one seems exactly sure what

Gen, Minh does in his vast villa

complex. Aides and bodyguards

are everywhere. Iron gates clang

shut, Opposition politicians shuttle

in and out daily on secret mis-

has the compound clearly mark-

ed on most Saigon military maps.

Buddhist Pressure

Buddhist struggle against Diem in the early 1960s and later

against the Ky government, avolds

journalists these days as assidous-

He leaves the An Quang pagoda

early in the morning, alone, driv-

ing his small Citroën into the

smoky swirl of traffic. No one

seems to know where he goes, but surely it is to some secret meeting

related to the increasing Buddhist pressure on Mr. Thieu

Thich Tri Quang has asthma now, and a troublesome kidney

ailment. He frequently goes to

the hospital for these problems,

although some say he goes there

to meet his contacts more easily.

During a recent hospital visit, however, police cordoned off his

room, Furious, Tri Quang return-

balcony overlooking a courtyard.

There he lives and works in a

ed to the pagoda.

to take steps toward peace.

ly as Gen. Minh courts them.

Thich Tri Quang, leader of the

The government, it is said here.

main above the hurly-burly.

Van Thieu.

This much is accusation: "Suat Huseyin of Tokhni, aged 19, is the only survivor of a mass murder attempt at the vicinity of Ayia Phyla village, says a report published by Turkish-Cypriot officials. "He now a refugee at Happy Valley in the British Sovereign Area and told the Turkish authorities what happenet to the Turks of Tokhni

"'On the 20th of July, 1974,

the village was surrounded by the National Guard composed of Greeks and Greek Cypriots. Some of the male Turkish villagers who had small arms in their possession were forced to surrender them to the invading forces. On their coming into the village, the National Ouard collected all the Turkish in-habitants into the village school. There, they separated all the men between the ages of 15 and 50 from the rest of the villagers. The next day, the men so separated, including myself, were forcibly put on two lorries and taken away from the village to an unknown

destination. "'After the buses reached Limassol, I noticed that the buses which were earrying us had taken the road to Ayia Phyla, a Greek village, but attached no Importance to rhis. As we were saked to get off the buses in the vicinity of Ayia Phyla viilage, I noticed a big rectangular hole, freshly due in the gound. and realized the significance of the hus journey. We realized that we were all brought into the area to be butchered, and then to be buried into the hole which was to be our mass grave. We were all lined up near the hole, at this deserted place. In desperation, we started countiog the seconds that we had to live. A Greek soldier offered us cigarettes, we had taken a few puffs, when we beard ma-

chine-gun fire. We had heen

and Greek-Cypriot soldiers. Some of us had fallen into the hole, and some of us just outin common. We were all

'More Gunfire'

"'I was wounded at my legs and tummy. I stopped breath-ing for a few seconds (pretending to be dead), when I heard more gunfire. This was followe' by the voice of a Greek of-ficer saying: "Let us cover them with earth, by means of a

"'As soon as the Greeks and Greek Cypriots left, I struggled to get up and just managed. I noticed then that some of my co-villagers were also shot at the head, and realized the reason for the second round of gunfire "Looking at the bloodstains

on me in fear. I hid behind

some trees nearhy. Sometimes running and sometimes resting, I escaped to the hills not far away. I heard the sound of the buildozer covering up the dead bodies of my co-villagers as I left the area. Wounded 1 hid and took shelter in the hills for six days and escaped to Montaylaka village. made it to Moutayiaka (a Turkish village with a population of 350] I was happy. 1 knew I had made it. At the village, it was a happy coincidence that I came across an ambulance belonging to the UN which had come to the village to pick up a patient and take him for treatment. On that ambulance I went to the Episkopi Hospital, at the British Sovereign Bases, and then

was taken to Happy Valley'." The Turkish-Cypriot report concludes: "The Turkish authorities reported Suat Huseyin's story to the UN authorities, who confirmed that all the Turkish menfolk between the ages of 15 to 50 at Tokhni village are missing. UN authorities also discovered a strong smell (of dead bodies) at Ayla Phyla village, but the Greeks did not allow them to dly the ground. The UN-sugation pending cooperation with Greek authorities." The death toll at Tokhol is estimated at

This much is testimony: The road to Vouno winds into the mountains north of Nicosia, through a dusty plain that is between crops and parched, awaiting rain. Military checkpoints are frequent along the road, lately widened and resurfaced for easier use by tanks. The entire north is under the control of the Turkish Army. which holds 40 per cent of the Mediterranean island, from Mor-

phou in the west to Famagusta in the east. Vouno is a former Greek-Cypriot village in an agricultural and quarrying area. Its main street passes attractive, well-kept villas that are being used to re-settle Turkish-Cypriot refugees from the south. Painted beside the door of each vills are an identification letter and number. the military way to help the refugees remember where they

On Oct. 24, the woman, children and old men of Tokhni were transported by UN forces to Vouno. Turkish-Cypriot officials say that the Greek-Cypriot government permitted the evacuation, despite its policy opposing such resettlement, because of humanitarian reasons but without publicly admitting that there had been a massacre of the village's men,

Some children were playing

near a building at a bend of the road at Vouno. On the building's terrace, placed to catch the afternoon sun, other children stood, as if waiting. "The women are in the building," a Turkish-Cypriot official said. "They have gathered because only yesterday they were told that their men are dead. Until yesterday, they were told only that the men were missing. They could then continue to hope that their men were safe

been told that their men are Inside, there was a large room with an untended bar in a corner

on the British base or in Greek

custody. But now they have

where four old men sat. Two pillars divided the space and from each pillar ran electric wires with small colored bulbs, like Christmas tree lights, and ministure Turkish flags. Along two walls sat the women of Tokhui, now the women of Vouno, in mourning.

At first it was slient, but then a few of the women hegan to chant Soon some were crying and suddenly, in a corner, an old woman was screaming and then so was a young woman near her. The old woman swayed in her chair, wept and screamed, and the young woman became hysterical.

The young woman toppled from her chair. Other women seized and recested her, but she started to slide to the floor again. Finally she was parried outside. In the corner, the old woman continued to sway and weep, as did most of the 40

No Comfort

One of the four old men against the bar got to his feet and walked across the room. He moved slowly, using a heavy stick as a cane, and, when he reached the corner, spoke to the old woman briefly. Whatever he said, it was not enough. As the cries of the old woman continued, he returned to his

Outside, on the terrace, the young woman was thrushing around on the floor, still hysterical. Near her, two women were Some of the children who had

been playing in the street gave up their games and came to the terrace. A girl, perhaps 10. years old, perhaps 12, pushed in close and stared at the woman on the cement floor. As the cries from the room grew louder, the little girl on the terrace hegan to utter slight, hurt sobs. There were no other men around to comfort her, so I nut

my arm around her shoulders. but it did not help. As I tried to soothe her, the little girl brgan weeping loudly and soon her sounds were mixed with the mourning of the women of

'Jesus' Rock Appears on the Soviet Stage On opening night, the Sort

By Hedrick Smith MOSCOW CNYT).—The music

from "Jesus Christ Super-star," long only a hot black-mar-ket item in the Soviet Union be-cause of its bourgeois origins and religious theme, has finally made it on the legitimate stage here. The breakthrough came in a

Soviet musical about the moral

searchings of progressive American youth, their struggle against Pentagon generals testing dangerous new weapons and their betrayal by a clever Chinese nightclub owner and narcotics dealer who is also a Maoist agent in cahoots with American generals The musical, with the title of "Rock and Roll at Dawn," was written by Vadim Nekrasov and Tomas Kolesnichenko, two senior editors of Pravda who have work-

ed in the United States and who

have university age children with tastes for Western music. They have created an ambiance and a medium that frequently are authentically American—not only the "superstar" music, the profane and punchy vernacular and the writing rock dancing by youths in T-shirts and tattered icans, all unusual for the Soviet stage, but also parodies of fatuous American television scap and

toothoaste ses... Then there is the suitry setting of the Lotus Club, where the Chinese agent promotes Chairman Mao's "Little Red Book" and anti-Soviet propagands to the wouldbe new left revolutionaries among the students.

The authors have provided something for everyone. For ideological conservatives they have reinforced Soviet cliches about American life the soulless moneygrubbing of the Establishment. workers furious over the monotonies of mass production, youths crazed on heroin or living in sexual sin Mafia bodyguards, policemen chibbing students, power-hungry generals and senators in a cabal pushing tests of evermore-powerful weapons.

For devotees of detente there are not only the rock numbers out references to White House opposition to war with Moscow and to members of Congress who are against the arms race and even a single, isolated, daring moment in which a television newsman dares to report on an anti-arms demonstration

The "rock and roll" in the title not only refers to the musical medium of "Superstar," done as a student rehearsal worked into the plot, but is also the code word for a Pentagon weapons test

The students, after haggling over whether and how to mount a revolution decide to hold a ioint demonstration with pentist soldiers on the test site. In a clever dramatic twist on "Superstar," the authors have "Josis" betray their plan to the Chinese agent, who tips off the Pentagon while "Judas" leads the denomstration. It the finales his girl-irlend, Jenny, dies when the soldiers open fire in a replayed the Kent State shootings

audience viewed two scenes having local implications. The audience broke into law ter and applause when a televisi newsman read a police warm against taking stroils in M York's Central Park after da The Soviet theatergoers obvious took it as a reminder of the poly

warnings and a manhunt ut

way in Moscow in the wake several killings after dark.
The other moment comes in the end when one of the I York narcotics agents tracki the Chinese drug peddler quits force in anger when a telepi call from headquarters halts arrest of the Chinese. "I'm tired of doing sensels work," the agent says, flings

his badge at his chief.

to tell the truth at least once my life, chief. As a rule we to each other. Especially of job. The truth can still be hes in bars after three drinks. he goes on: "We lie, level by level I lie to you. You lie to yo chief. And he lies to the vetop. A pyramid of lies, Wh holds it up? I don't know. Pe haps it is built on fear that some one will get out of the pyram and it will collapse. But some time all this must end. I pe sonally am quitting the game. The monologue was deliver slowly, movingly. The andien broke into strong applause. The detective exited and the pia moved back into its America

setting and finale

هكذا من الأمل

ly indicated it was hoping to offer the French government-guaran-teed issue at a discount hearing

9.75 per cent for a yield of at

least 10 per cent.

Apparently, however, investors

did not like the coupon rate, so the terms were altered to 10 per

cent at par. Though the yield is about the same, underwriters

say the higher coupon rate has brought in large investment

Sources said that after the

French note issue is placed, the

next public offering will probably

be a 40-million-mark issue of City

placements in the week were a 30-million-mark five-year issue at par bearing 10 per cent of

Eurofime, the intergovernmental agency for finencing railway

ears, and a 10-million-mark, five-

year offering of Salzburger Elektrizitaetswerke at 99.5 bearing

10.5 per cent to yield 10.64 per

In the dollar sector, a \$15-mil-

tion, option maturity offering of

Caisse Centrale de Coopération

Economique was well oversub-

scribed when offered at par bear-

The issue consisted of equal amounts of six and eight-year

notes, which were sold in

Priday, the units were quoted at

\$20-million, seven-year issue of

Scheduled for offering is a

minimum units of \$2,000,

ing 10.25 per cent. -

99.5 bid, 100.5 offered.

Among private deutsche mark

of Bergen notes.

demand.

ecuromarket.

Coupon Rate of 10% or More Is Demanded in Active Market

By William Ellington

Condon, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) the market has revived and looks the handing to perform very well as portance in international finance. o placements into mediuming. Currently on offer is a 100-million-mark, seven-year issue for * * on Eurocurrency notes to take Sté Concessionnaire des Autoand tappinge of a higher return. routes Paris Est-Lorraine. The syndicate manager original

investors are resisting couin ugh new offerings at that level inck higher continue to be well

1.0 0% rsubscribed. 16 insign European Unit of Account, 21 Cate 5 bearing 10 per cent to yield 319107 to per cent: During under-101011; icking, the issue was increased in by 3 million units and the ring price raised from the

U Cited mally planned 98.5. he syndicate manager comthe the issue was proportionately highest the bank has had for 200 nit of Account issue in about

A About he years. on, ... d but adjustable exchange Were the for the five European com-14 13 kg nity currencies participating ... ca he joint currency float. Based

about 3.23 marks per unit, ion marks, or \$18.9 million. planned will probably be a illion unit, seven-year ofg for Oslo, underwriting

Amsterdam, Algemene Bank rland Friday offered 75 milguilders of five-year notes par bearing 10 per cent. gh the same bank floated nilar issue in September at pearing 10.5 per cent to yield. per cent, demand for its issue was reportedly large, e deutsche mark sector of

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	- Committee Comm				
	Oct. 28		-		
Commedia to does	Latest Week	Prior Week	1973		
Commodity index Currency in circ.	\$78,050,000	\$75,620,000	\$69,626,008		
Total loans	\$132,259,000	\$132,058,000	\$110,382,000		
Steel prod. (tons).	2,815,000	2,850,800	2,029,080		
Auto production.	160,722	195,250	216,308		
Daily of prd(bbls) Fright car Pdings	3,653,009 548,155	8,645,000 558,224	9,309,009 570,782		
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	34,075,000	34,027,000	34,752,000		
Busu failures	262	189	153		

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	10ct 28	Prior Month	1978
Employed	86,511,000	86,538,000	85,649,600
Unemployed	5,512,000	5,212,000	4,180,000
	Sept		1973
Ind'stl Prodn	125.5	125,1	1248.
*Personal income.	1,174,000,000	\$1,185,200,600 \$	1,086,409,800
*Money supply	\$281,100,000	\$288,600,000	\$265,400,000
Comes price index.	151.9	150.2	135.5
Costrein contrets.	187	170	182
"Mir's inventories.	142,389,000	\$139,727,000	\$115,045,060
*Exports	\$8,518,200	\$8,278,000	
•Imports	\$8,519,500	\$2,801,800	\$5,643,800

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=190. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Bosiness failures compiled by Dup & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

subsidiary of the Bank of Tokyo. The syndicate manager indicated the coupon rate will be 10.25 per cent with a small discount on the

offering price. The Bank of Tokyo has an 8.625per-cent Eurodoller bond issue outstanding with 14 years left to run. That issue was quoted

Durtino Co 28
East Corp
EDS Huclear 28
Earth Calif Ind
Earth Sciences
EastmatCo 1
Eathor PiA2_30
EconomicLab 48
Editor PiA2_30
EconomicLab 48
Electro Nucleon 17
Electro Nucleon 17
Electro Nucleon 17
Electro Nucleon 17
Electro Arraya E9
Electro Arraya 19
Electro

54 370 38% 5% 6% 54 370 38% 32 12 -2½ 57 3% 3% 3% 3% 16 A 2 3% 19% 13% 3 9½ 9% 5% 1% 1%

Gates Learlet
GatewayTran 40
GelcoFeld Cp 16
Gen Health Sye
Grown Inc
Graph Scanning
Graphic Science
Gray Tool Jue
Hon Ind
Jue
Hon Ind
Jue
Health Ind
Jue
Hamil Ind
Jue
Ham

Curacao Tokyo Holding NV, a Friday at 88 bid to yield 10.34

Thus, there was a possibility for investors to sell the outstanding issue and buy the new one with only a small loss in yield. The new issue has a maturity of only seven years, and its sinking fund provisions will ensure support

The U.S. Economic Scene

New Political Balance, Old Problems

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).—The stock market moved in an irregular pattern last week but managed to finish slightly higher in

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined on Monday, rose sharply on Tuesday, ended mixed the next day, rose somewhat on

As a result, the Dow Jones industrial average finished up 1.88 points at 667.16 for the week. The strongest performers were the drugs

These included the realization by investors that a strike in the coal

industry seemed inevitable by next Tuesday; further evidence that

the economy was weakening as witnessed by the growing number of layoffs announced by major companies and a brief from the Justice

Department calling for the restructuring of International Business

decline in the money supply and a large rise in business loan demand

an increasing number of banks in their prime interest rate to either

10 3/4 per cent from 11 per cent or to 11 per cent from 11 1/4 per cent.

On Friday, the First National City Bank, a trend setter, cut its prime

rate to 10 1/2 per cent from 10 3/4 per cent and was quickly followed by the First National Bank of Chicago.

when the Dow rose 17.52 points, was based on investors' belief that the Democratic sweep in Tuesday's election would prompt legislation

to stimulate the slowing economy.

In the credit markets, corporate bond prices continued to advance helped by declining interest rates and a weakening domestic economy.

Du Pont's first public debt offering, in more than a half-century,

Brokers noted that some of the market's strength on Tuesday

Still another bearish factor was the news of a continuing sharp

Helping to counteract the feeling of depression were the cuts by

Machines to allow more companies to enter the computer field,

A number of unfavorable developments belped unsettle things,

Thursday and were irregularly mixed on Friday.

By Richard E. Mooney

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT). -The Republicans have put the onus on the victorious Democrats to solve the country's intractable problems of inflation and recession, and several leading Democrats have accepted the challenge. Minnesota Senators Walter Mondale and Hubert Humphrey admitted that if the new Congress, with its enlarged Democratic majorities, could not come up with solutions, their party would be in trouble in 1976.

There is a new belance of forces, but few clear signals of how they will sort out the mess that the U.S. economy is in.

The new administration has no convincing remedy for the situation. It is hard to comprehend how the 300-odd independently spirited Democrats in the 94th Congress will come up with an agreed program, either. It is harder still to perceive how the two parties' economic blases will be reconciled-the Republicans' belief that inflation is the more serious enemy and the Demo-crats' belief that the recession is the greater menace.

Benisen's Plan

The Democratic National Committee is developing a plan, but it will not be binding on any elected Democrat. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, a leading early contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976. already has a plan-"tough jawboning." It sounds like hard

marshmallow bullets. Mr. Ford has a plan. It rests principally on budgetary discipline, some tax incentives, some surcharges and voluntary selfrestraint. It sounds like not enough to cure either the inflation problem or the recession problem. to the test of legislation. Indeed, the 94th Congress will be. legislative strategists are mulling over whether to press for some of the bills they want now, in the lame-duck session, or to wait for January, on the theory that the departing 93d Congress is basical-

But regardless of when the test comes, the "conservative" versus "liberal" characterizations can be misleading. Democrats who vowed in campaign speeches to chop parting 93d Congress is basical-more conservative—and now, get to Washington, be sobered by

No one's plan has yet been put after Election Day, weaker—than considerations of national security or stymied by the realities of the budget. Popular piedges by both parties' candidates to do something about the oil barons may not develop into anything more effective than they have done in the past. And tax re-form may turn out to be the mixed bag that it has always

It is true that the Republicans who were defeated last week were principally in the conservative wing (as is usually the case when the tide runs against the GOP). It is also true that eight of the environmentalists I2 most un-wanted congressmen—the "dirty dezen"-will not be around next

Not Veto-Proof

To some extent, this must mean that the votes of the 94:h Congress will be a little less "conservative" than the 93d's. If history is any guide, though, this does not mean veto-proof Democratic legislation. The last time the Democrats won comparable majorities, in 1958, the ensuing Congress overrode only two of President Dwight Eisenhower's 44 vetoes.

It is also misleading to focus on conservative-versus-liberal positions only in terms of whether the individual members of Congress will vote to spend less or spend more There is a serious move in the House to weaken the power of the established, conservative leadership. If the new majority gives this movement the needed push, the present conservative tendencies of this body could change funda-

At the moment, however, it is still not certain whether the new majorities will mean actual enactment of any of the liberal (Continued on Page 11, Col. 8)

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amounting to \$500 million, was considered a success. The offering, made Thursday, was priced to yield from 8.45 per cent on \$350 million of 30-year debentures and 8.05 per cent on \$150 million of seven-year rate.

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Audience.

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thousand other significant Europeans read it, too. features and the ads; that's why so many audienceconscious advertisers use the Tribune regularly.

A great deal has been said about the Shahanshah of Iran's long-ranging proposal for the establishment of a new system of pricing for all. In some cases, unfortunately, His Imperial Majesty's views have been misconstrued due to accidental or deliberate distortions of remarks made by the Shahanshah at his press conference in Tehran

Some American correspondents who attended the press conference erroneously interpreted the Shahanshah's remarks as meaning that Iran has swrung round its consistently held views and was now advocating a reduction in the revenue of oil exporting nations from each barrel of oil. Whether deliberate or accidental, these errors were not subsequently rectified despite numerous clarifications and comments published by the Iranian mass media.

Misleading the world public opinion on so vital an issue as oil prices could have very grave consequences for both producers and consumers.

Faced with the tacit refusal of certain mass media to rectify their errors we are left with no choice but to publish the full text of the Shahanshah's press conference in the form of an advertisement.

A brief note on the Shahanshah's proposals is, perhaps, necessary. The Shahanshah proposes the abolition of the (posted price), a purely fictitious price, and its replacement by a single base price for oil.

The (posted price) and other similar fictitious prices provide a cover for the cil companies under which they can make excessive profits at the expense of the consumers. Under the Shahanshah's proposal, which will be discussed at the forthcoming session of the OPEC ministerial council in Vienna, all fictitious prices will be abolished for good. This would be accompanied by a reduction of the profits of oil companies from each barrel of oil to the time of 75 per cent. Instead of making an average of 2 dollars on each harrel of crude oil the companies will be allowed an average profit of no more than 50 U.S. cents. The new single base price for oil in the Persian Gulf will be calculated on the basis of the present 40-60 per cent participation scheme enforced in Kuwait. This would mean a reduction of the price of oil for consumers to the tune of 1.50 to 1.50 dollars per barrel.

At the same time, however, there will be absolutely no reduction of OPEC revenues from each barrel of oil—in other words (government take) will not be affected. The

Shahamshah's proposal is, therefore, directed at reducing the profits of the oil companies which, in some cases, have increased by between 400 and 700 per cent during the past two years. This will make oil less expensive for the consumers without depriving OPEC members of their just income.

At the same time the Shahamshah proposes the linking of the price of crude oil to prices of some 20 or 30 other basic commodities and manufactured goods needed by OPEC members and the developing countries. This gives Western economies an immediate interest in halfand. Details of the Shahanshah's proposal for establishing a new system of pricing for oil are fully clear in the text of His Imperial Majesty's interview. Following is the text of questions and answers dealing with the oil issue:

Q.—Your Majesty, can you tell us please if you have been approached by Saudi Arabia to join the lowering of all prices, and if you have what the result of that approach is?

A.—I think that if you wait until the next meeting of the OPEC countries in Vienna, you will see what Iran's proposals will be. I will just touch on the sub-We are going to propose for a single price of oil all over the world except for geographical location and quality of oil. That single price of oil will be well below the actual posted price of the Persian Gulf. But it will not be long before we have that meeting of OPEC and I do not want to steal the show from that

Q.—Your Majesty, has King Faisal sent you a letter during the last few weeks, asking you for your cooperation in the oil price

A.-Well, we are in contact with Saudi Arabia and our system might be different from theirs because they are talking about . . They have a participation agreement with oil companies whereas in our case oil has been completely nationalised . . . so the approach is quite different. But we are in very close conject and if our methods are different, probably, our aim is the same.

Q.—Your Majesty, did Secretary Rissinger give you the impression that the United States will support a fixed price for oil?

A.-Well, I cannot soeak for him, but I think that a fixed price for oil has the advantage that nobody could manipulate it further. I mean, everybody will know that there is one single price for all and how much profits the oil companies should make on a barrel of oil and how much it will cost the consumer to use and to consume that oil and how much he is going to pay his own country in taxation. There are cases, I am not going to mention any names... of countries in Europe which levy on one barrel of oil, so much taxes, that it is more than the government take of for instance my country. And this is true.

Q .--- Your Majesty, when you reler to a single price for all for the Persian Gulf.. which you will propose... I assume that you also are still tring to a link for basic commodities of elsewhere throughout the world?

A .- Oh, yes, I think this is the basis of our proposal to link it later to a basket of prices of say 20 to 30 commodities: if they go up, why should we lose our purchasing power? If they go down, oil should go down along, to help the world economy. But what is really interesting to us is to hold our purcha ing power intact, because we have been cheated so much in the past that we have got to defend our interest in that sense, that with inflation and erosion of the purchasing power of our money the same old situation is not going to be repeated once more.

Q.—Your Maiesty, may I tollow that up. Sir? In other words, in order to achieve this new relationship of all prices and commodity prices, will it not require a considerable. almost a revolutiocary... change of concept by the major industrial countries for establishing this new relationship, and secondly... if you comment on that... What do you regard as the prospects for achieving this kind of relationship in a short term?

A.-No doubt there must be a contact between the OECD countries, representing, if we can say, all the advanced industrial countries of the world, and our organisation... or the representatives of our organisation. They could discuss the whole aspects of world economy and how to establish a contact... establish a relationship... between the prices of these 20 to 30 commodities and the world inflation because if we cannot link the price of oil with the price of inflation, there will not be any pressure or incentive for the industrial world to check their inflation. It they do not check their inflation, we can defend ourselves with the pricing of our oil. But who is going to suffer? The poor countries, or the developing countries. They will suffer on both fronts. So to keep our whole world together in one piece we will have to have a very comprehensive talk between the developed industrial countries of the world and we, producers of energy, in the immediate future.

Q .- Your Majesty, the indexing system has been criticized us natizing inflation. Do you disagree with that? A.-How could it institutionalize inflation?

Q.-Well. I can not one of the proponents of the criticism. but the way it has been explained to me is that it locks you into a here you set minimums that in effect set an inflationary rate and keep it moving up and possibly a little down.

A .- Well, we have been witnessing inflation in the world before the increase of the oil price. We have had inflation in the world when oil was so cheap. How do they respond to this? Or answer to this?

Q.—Your Majesty, on indexing would you be willing to take the previous price of oil because the prices of goods you have listed have gone up less than double whereas the uil prices of where more than trebled?

A.-Well this is simplifying things, because .. well this is a long story but I have got to say it once more... in 1947 the posted price of a barrel of oil in the Persian Gulf was \$2.17. In 1959 the posted price of a barrel of oil in the Persian Gulf was \$1.79. That is a decrease of 38 cents. In that period of time, world commodities increased by between 300 and 400 per cent. I am giving you facts. What about that? And, furthermore, the prices of commodities have not increased twice. We are buying sugar for more than \$1,000 now. We are buying vegetable oil for more than \$1,000. You will tell me it is because of the increase in the price of oil that agriculture has augmented. I will say why has the price of cotton dropped? Or coffee? So, there must be a relationship. Our price of oil at the beginning and again I am going to go into that detail, even if you do not print it it does not matter... in 1973—December 1973 -when I asked for \$7 government take for the light Arabian crude in the Persian Gulf-please note this down-later on the oil companies in their negotiations for participation agreement with other countries of the Persian Gulf on their 40-60 participation agreements rose the price of oil to what it is now. that is \$9.74 I did not do it. The oil companies

did. I do not care if you call me the hawk. But the truth is what I just told you. When I asked for \$7, it was to have a comparison between any other sources of energy, like shale oil, coal, or any other kind of energy. And today we know that you cannot get shale oil or other sources of energy for even that price. So, when we go into discussion with the developed countries of the world—and I hope a comprehensive and constructive discussion—it must be about all these things. To think of the economy of the whole world, not just the interest of a few countries or the interests of we, producers—because if the world collapses we shall collapse with it. We belong to that world. We belong to the world that you call—the so called—free world. And we do not want to see you collapse because we are going to collapse with you-along with you.

Q.—Your Mojecty, when you make your proposal at the OPEC meeting, could you give us on idea now what the range of the

A.—If it has been published so far, if the figures have been quoted, I can also say what the proposal will be. It is the present government take as a single price and that will bring the price of the posted in the Persian Gulf considerably.

Q.—Considerably down? A.—Down.

Q.—Can you say—estimate—how much?

A.-About \$1.60 of the posted.

Q.—Your Majesty, as you know, there are hundreds of millions of people who have been bewildered by the oil pricing structures. Well-head prices, posted prices, percentages, concessions, royalites, To all these people all uver the world, what does this mean? Is it your educated guess the price of all will go up or down

A.—It will—for the consumer? Q .- For the consumer.

A.—It will go down because we want to limit the oil companies to only 50 cents per barrel revenue-interest. If you think that this is too much it will be your problem with the oil companies. We think that 50 is fair, but why should they make \$2 on one barrel of ail? Why should some of them make 700 per cent interest in one year? Is that fair?

Q .- So you think that the price of a gallon of gasoline, say in the U.S. will be less in a year from now than it is today?

A .- It should be less. It should be less because there will be that much money less in the poste price and that the profits of the oil companies would be limited. So there should be less pressure on the consumer unless even government is going to levy additional taxes on gasoline and these things in order to curb the consumption. This would be beyond our responsibilities.

Q.—Your Mojesty su we do not misunderstand you. one you saying. Sir, that this is apart from your basic concept at linkage or that this will be part of what will go into effect at any rate

A .- No, this would go into effect at any rate. For the future there must be a link between the price ol oil and the price of the commodities because, if not, somebody will say the inflation of the world is 12 per cent, somebody will say it is 25 per cent, somebody will say it is maybe 6 per cent, but in order to safeguard our interest we will have to say that we have got to increase the price of oil that much in order to keep our purchasing power intact. That will make things so much complicated, but if it is an automatic link between the price of those commodities and the price of all say let's accept an international institution, either related to the United Nations or the International Chamber of Commerce of Zurich who could say what this index is, what world inflation is really, and then relate this to the price of oil.

Q.-Well, the receson I called this for the cignification of those who do not follow all the intricacies of the oil pricing system is that while you speak of a general consumers price reduction, even without the linking of the oil, experts here tell us that the OPEC meeting almost surely will result in an increase in the price of oil of some 34 cents a barrel. Could you clarity that?

A.-Oh, that is for the present inflation system. You will have to wait for this until the OPEC meeting because the price-I mean inflation rate-in the world today. I do not know how much it is, some people say about 20 per cent, 27 per cent. The U.S., you know better. So, there is not a definite, clear picture. We have always said that the price of oil and the purchasing power should remain inject. But nevertheless, we have not increased the price of oil as much as the rate of inflation. That was to show some goodwill gesture. But this does not mean that you can, at free will, let your inflation gallop and erode our purchasing power without us trying to defend our interest.

Q.—I recognise that. Therefore, then are you agreeing. Sir, that the price of all will actually increase once the inflation rate is added to it at the next OPEC meeting?

A.—Again all will depend on what initial single price we are going to propose. Let's wait until we have the meeting.

Q.—Your Majesty. Is it a fair statement that your indexing and linkage concept between the price of oil and the price of 28 or ies can only work if the preponderent number of the oil producers and the inderity of the nations consumers all function within that system? End who is going to carry the ball, so to speak, in order to get this system launched?

A.-Well there should be some kind of agreement and understanding between the developed countries, the industrial countries of the world, because they consume, I think, about 85 per cent of the whole oil production of the world. The rest of the countries, the third world or developing countries, consume only 15 per cent.

O .- Your Moiesty, for those of us who might have followed the intricacies in this whole oil question, there might appear something of contradiction here becomes, on the one hand, we are being told that a year from now on American buying gas probably will be paying less than he pays now. On the other hand, if I understood it right, in the next OPEC meeting there

might be a 30 to 40 per cent increase in the cost of the oil. expected crude. What is going to hoppen, is it going down? A.—Well if the oil companies make only 50 cents instead of \$2 it will go down. If you let them do anything they want, it will go up.

Q.— $S_{\rm H}$ that the responsibility than, in your opinion, would rest with the oil companies? Whatever controls . . .?

A.—Surely, that is why I am proposing a single price system. Because if not, if it is a posted price, then you have realisation price, half-way price, buy-back price, God knows what other pricing systems, and you would never know what is happening. It is really a question of manipulation. But if you have a single pricing system it will be clear for everybody who is cheating.

Q.-And could there be a single price since there are so many countries involved and ..?

A.-I said except for the geographical location and the quality of oil. We comnot expect to get as much money with the selling of oil to the United States. States as Venezuela can because she is so much closer. We cannot expect to get as much money as Algeria in selling our oil to Europe because Algeria is so much closer.

Q.—Your Meleriy, do you think that the oil companies have been gauging the public recently? Too much profit?

A.—The published figures are about sometimes 100 per cent, 400 per cent, 300 per cent, 150 per cent. this is up to you to decide if they have been gouging

Q.—Your Menesty, just to compare it from a different angle, what will happen to the revenues accraing to the producing countries; are they going to increase or decrease? . .

A .- To the producing countries? No. They are not going to decrease. Certainly not. And I see no reason why. But the oil componies will make less profits for one. Second is that this year of terrible world inflation has already eroded our purchasing power. So in matter of fact the price of oil has come down. As far as we are concerned. Because we have not augmented in OPEC as much as we have lost. We have augmented 33 cents with, if we say an average of 20 per cent inflation, we have lost about \$2 U.S.

Q.-If the oil price can't be worked out if the western industricilised world is not sottsfied in principle, how serious do you regard the threat of some kind of military confrontation?

A.-Well that seems really a little remote. How? the oil producing countries of the world? Are you going to occupy Venezuela, who? Is America going to do all these occupation jobs? Do you have enough troops? Can you occupy Venezuela, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Iran and the rest of the OPEC countries? Or will you gang up? Will you with the Europeans do this job? Do you think that the Communists will stay silent? No I really think that this question, military confrontation, is just a little loose talk. It is not very serious. The only thing that could be achieved will be through meaningful negotiations, and constructive. I hope.

Q.—Your Majesty, I can still somewhat confused on your position and Dr. Kissinger's. In his news conference just before this he left a very strong impression that the views of the two nations, had narrowed somewhat, that in fact at the OPEC meeting the oil poice might he stabilised or possibly come down, although he did not say this specifically... From your comments I can gutting den that unless the oil companies are willing to occept profits of us you say 50 cents or less, we can look forward to an increase to the posted price.

A.-But the oil companies have no choice. They: have to accept, it is not for the ail companies to decide. They have no choice in that matter, unless you people want the oil companies to make more benefit than 50 cents which is a very handsome figure. Do you want them to make more maney? I don't think so. Unless you are a big shareholder in the oil company.

Q.—As you see. Your Majesty, some of us are not clear on the technicalities. There, on find one point, is the situation that the reduced profits of 50 cents... for the oil companies is auto-matically imposed by or ordered by OPEC at the forthcoming

-Well, we can do that in having one single price. We can tell the world this is a single pricing system that the OPEC countries have decided, with the exception of geographical location and quality of oil and this is accepted by all. Now, anything that the oil companies will sell you more than this single price plus, say 50 cents, will concern only you and the oil

Q.—Your Moiesty we've been talking a great deal about the oil producers and the industrialised world, but what contact have you been buying with the developing states, particularly some in Africa, who have been very much concerned by drought and ... insufficient letiliser for crops and so forth? Do you have any additional inflatives other than loans? As to how these countries con get through some of their economic difficulties?

A.-Well, we have made a proposal to the United Nations for the setting up of a special fund where we all producers will contribute... and we even mentioned the figure of \$150 million each . . and the developed countries of the world will also contribute and 12 of them will be represented on that board with us. We were 12 in those days. Now we might be 13 or 14, and also the same number of 12 representing the developing countries of the world sitting on the board which will study the projects presented by these developing countries. And each project that would be approved will get a soft loan say 25 years term of period, 2 and half per cent interest rate through institution which will be serviced by the existing international bank and the (IMF). instead of creating a new bank and wasting money on that institution we shall use the good offices and services of the two existing banks. This will give about \$3 billion every year which could be lent on those terms to the developing countries. Not just the money, but for definite projects.

> Ministry of Information and Tourism. The Imperial Government of Iran.

International Bonds (A weekly but of non-dollar denominated issues,)

Luxembourg Francs

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Economic

Scene

(Continued From Page 9) favorites—significant tax reform national health insurance, the consumer protection bill and others- and the biggest question mark of all hangs over wage and price controls.

The Nixon administration's version of controls did not work. and eventually businessmen and labor unions alike wanted to be

rid of them. But this has not dispelled the bellef, or at least the hope, that perhaps they could work—nor the frustration that

nothing else seems to be working, anyhow. Meanwhile, the future of controls is a tentalizing un-certainty with politicians toying over the issue while prices and

wages continue to rise.

Lers uncertain is the outlook for a public-jobs program, if only because the administration and the Democrats agree on the

disagree over how big it should be, but as the recession worsens, it seems likely that the program

Montreal Is Holding 3

In Coin Theft in U.S.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10 (UPI).—
Police announced that they are holding three Americans in con-

nection with the multimillion-dollar seizure of ancient Roman

and Greek coins stolen from Harvard University's Fogg Muse-um last December.

Montreal :lice said they re-covered 854 of the 5,650 coins, which dated from the 7th century BC to AD 490. The Fogg Museum has said that all 5,650 coins are

worth at least \$2 million. Boston authorities recovered about half of the stolen coins last week and

Balk on Loyalty Oath

Shuts Uruguay School

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 10 (AP).

Authorities shut down Uru-

guay's medical college indefinitely yesterday after 52 professors re-fused to sign a declaration that they never belonged to a leftist

of some who refused to sign, and an unspecified number of faculty members resigned, sources said.

The military-dominated govern-ment of President Juan Borda-berry has banned political activity in Uruguay since June, 1973,

Standard Drops Edition LONDON, Nov. 10 (UPI).-The London Evening Standard news-paper will cease publishing on Saturdays beginning Nov. 30 be-

cause of rising newsprint costs, a spokesman said. The Monday through Friday editions will not be affected by the suspension, he

Treasury Bills

arrested five persons.

can only grow larger.

Domestic Bonds

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ver coins

Sternation

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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RCA 10.20:20 American Exchange

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UG1 Cp 85-25
UG1 Cp 85-25
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Unio Foreign Bonds N.Y. Stock Exchange | Saies | High Low Close Chge | Saies | Saies

New highs: 23, new lows: 88.

Market Averages

Week Ended Nov. 9, 1974

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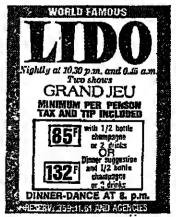
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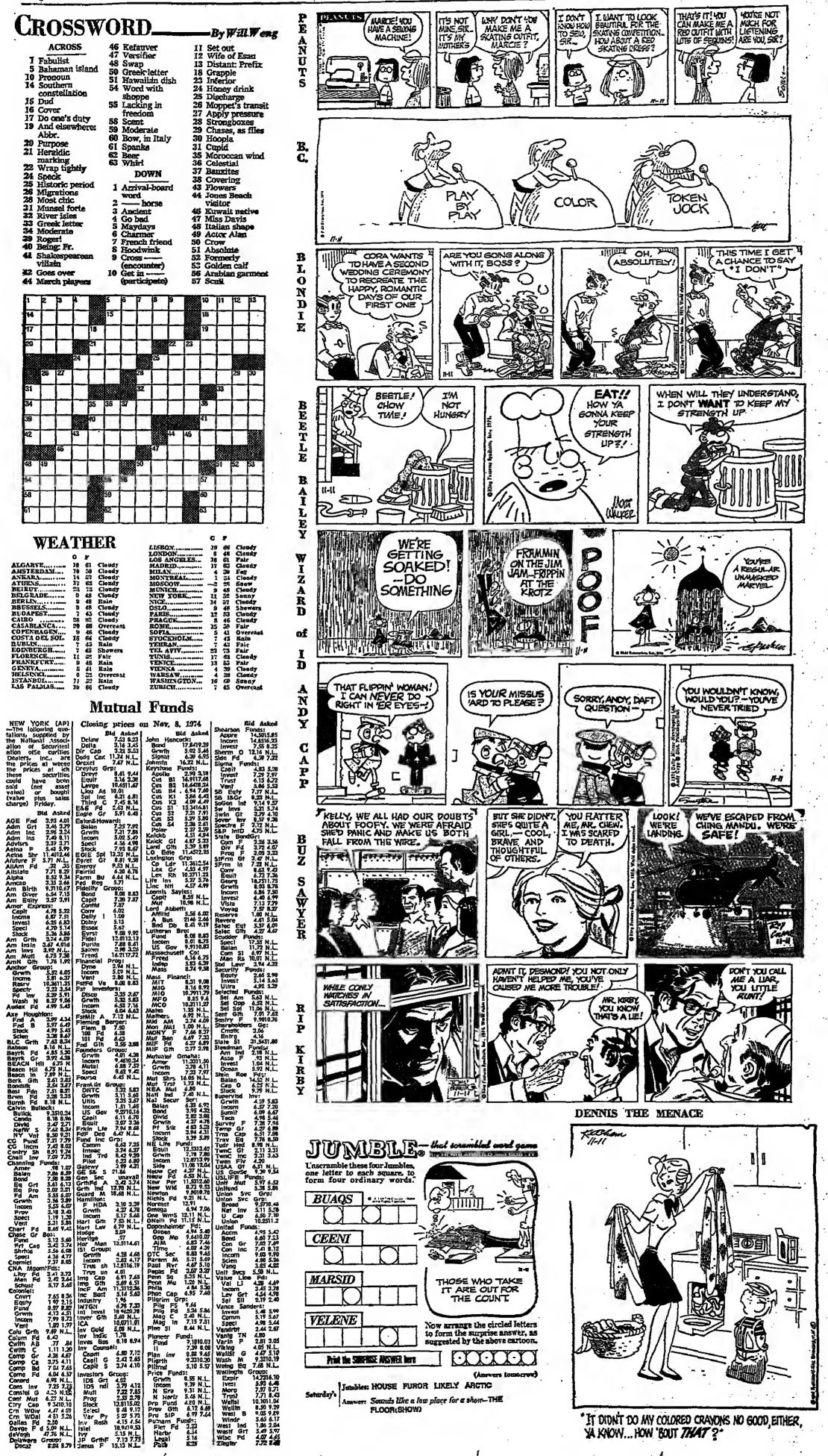
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THE RAMAPO MOUNTAIN PEOPLE

By David Steven Cohen. Photographs by Robert Goldstein. Rutgers University Press. 285 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Michael T. Kaufman

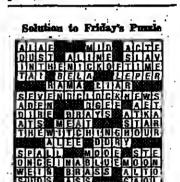
In the rocky hollows and low hills of the Ramapos, on both sides of the New York-New Jersey border, there are several hundred families of color living in three isolated pockets. The families and their forebears have lived there for hundreds of years and despite the engulring sprawl of suburbs around them, they still stay pretty much to themselves, united largely by a suspicion of

And why not? As David Cohen, R Rutgers University historian, points out, it was the strangers who associated these people with a legend the mountaineers abhorred but could never dispute. It is the legend that named them "Jackson Whites," a term they find as offensive and demeaning as "nigger."

But the legend is so painfully tenacious that it long ago oblit-erated truth. Hating the name by which they were called, the mountain people nonetheless had no other description for themselves. Robbed of history by time and prejudice, they had no ex-planation for their origins or their obvious differentness.

Briefly, the legend of the Jackson Whites, created and perpet-uated by generations of romantic writers and newspaper report-ers, held that the Ramapo people were descendants of Hessian renegaces and black pros-titutes who fied to the hills when New York City fell to Washington's forces A sprin-ring of Tuscarora Indian blood and genes was added to the myth. The name Jackson was said either to be a corruption of the word Hessian or the name of the man who imported the alleged prostitutes for the alleged Hes-

This tale, forever branded as specious by Mr. Cohen's book, tells us, I think, a great deal about racial attitudes in the United States. It tells us nothing, however, about the Ramaro people. Mr. Cohen's book does.



Unlike the romancers and the reporters, this reviewer included who trekked into the communities seeking quick answers to enigmatic questions, Mr. Cohen spent years interviewing hundreds of the 1,500 mountain people now living in the three areas. His patience, which was required to win their trust, was rewarded.

But it was in his examinations of ancient church records and century-old land titles and deeds that he discovered the origins of the mountain people. Instead of prostitutes and renegades, he found their ancestors to have been black pioneers.

They were black landowners men and women manumitted by the Dutch more than 100 years before the American Revolution These people, the De Gaots, the Van Dunks and the Manns—the names are today common among the mountain people—settled in the Hackensack Valley, where they carved farms out of the wilderness.

Their holdings were abandoned soon after 1798, when the state of New Jersey passed R law sharply curtailing the movement of free blacks across county lines It was this act. Mr. Cohen suggests quits reasonably, that drove the people into the remote pock-ets. No doubt it also spawned the legriness of outsiders still so evident in the communities in Mahwah, Ringwood and Hillburn

The book a scholarly exposition of painstaking research, unveils its story modestly perhaps even too modestly, though these days, I suspect, we ought to take as much modesty as we can find. Obviously, the major beneficiaries of the work are the mountain people themselves, who in some cases are reacting to the discoveries with heightened pride and less defensiveness.
Others Mr Cohen reports, are
not happy. Somehow in their
isolation they adopted the prejudice of the culture outside, and they are not delighted about being black. They would rather think themselves Indian.

But this, too, is part of the story of the Ramapo people And it relates to the broad questions raised inferentially by Prof. Cohen's book. Was the history of these people lost or was it stolen? Why were so many so willing to believe that these people were the descendants of pros-titutes and deserters? What need did this myth fill for those who made it? These are solid ques-

Mr. Kaufman wrote this review for The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

MOSCOW, Nov. 5-After going without a victory through 18 games, Viktor Korchnoi broke through today to take the 19th game of his final Candidates Match with Anatoly Karpov in the Central Chess Chub. How-ever, the Leningrad granif-master still trails Karpov, 3-1, and, with only five games to be played, time is

renning out on him. Karpov fought desperately to hold this one, sacrificing his bishop for Korchnoi's advanced passed pawn at move 47 and his rook for Korch-noi's bishop at the 50th move. But the ensuing rook-against-pawns duel would not yield a draw.

Several analysts believe that Karpov might have had a winning resource in 54...
P-N7; 55 K-N4, K-B7; 56
K-B4, P-N8/Q; 57 RxQ, KxR; 58 K-Q3, K-R2; but 59 P-R5, P-B5; 60 P-R6, P-B6, 61 K-K3, K-N3, K-N3, C-N-B5, C-R6, R-R6, R K-N6; 62 P-R7, P-B7; 63 K-K2 forces 63 K-N7; 64 P-R8/Qch, winning.

No Choice for Karpov

.Thus Karpov had no choice thus karpov had no choice but to enter on the tense queen - plus - rook - against - queen plus-pawn ending arising at move 59. But at move 79, faced with a devastating discovered check that would drive the black king into the open while maintaining a secure blackade of the passed. cure blockade of the passed pawn, Karpov had to resign. In yesterday's session in Tchaikowsky Hall, Korchnei made a radical attempt to

IT DIDN'T DO MY COLORED CRAYONS NO GOOD EITHER.

YA KNOW ... HOW BOUT THAT ?"

Position After 54 KxP

throw Karpov off by trying a rare form of the Queen's Pawn opening with 2 B-N5. While Korchnoi had sprung it on Karpov once before, defeating him in the Hastings International Tournament in January, 1972, in this game it looked as though he would have no success.

A perfectly even ending was reached at move 18. Despite the limited opportunity after the exchange of knights ar move 28, leaving a bish-ops-of-opposite-color ending, Korchnoi doggedly sought to exploit his superior king po-sition after 37 K-B4.

Abandoning his kingside pawns by 38 R-Q3, Korchnoi converted the quiet position into a wild race to see who could queen his passed pawns first. That strategy ultimately won the game for him.

	Q	UEEN'S PAV	N OPENI	VG	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Korchnol	Karpov :	Korchnoi	Karpov	Korchnoi	Karpov
P-Q4 -	N-KB3	27 N-B4	NxN	53 K-N5	K-B6
2 B-N5	P-K3	28 BxN	R-OI	54 KXP	P-B5
P K4	P-KR3	29 P-B3	R/2-Q2	55 K-N4	K-N7
4 BxN	QxB	30 K-B2	R-O7ch	56 P-R5	P-B6
N-RB3	P-Q3	31 K-N3	R-08	57 P-R6	P-B7
6 N-B3	P-KN3	32 R±R	RxR	58 P-R7	P-B8/Q
7 Q-Q2 ·	Q-K2	33 B-N5	R-04	59 P-R8/Qc	Q-B8
8 0-0-0	P-R3	34 R-K3	R-Q4 R-K4	60 Q-R2ch	Q-B7
P-KR4	B-N2	35, R-Q3	Ř-K7	61 Q-Q5ch	Q-B6
P-KN3	P-ON4	38 R-B3	R-K4	62 Q-Q2ch	Q-B7 K-N8
B-R3	P-N5	37. K-B4	R-B4	63 K-B3	K-N8
N-05	PxN	38 R-O3	RxP	64 Q-Qlch	K-N7
BER	0-0	39 KxP	B-K4	65 Q-Q3	Q-B4ch
B-N7	R-R2	40 K-N6		66 K-N3	Q-N3ch
BEOP	P-B3		R-KN7	67 K-B2	Q-B3cb
5 B-N3	OxKP	41 P-B4	RxP	68 K-Q2	Q-R3ch
7 Q-03	QxQ	42 R-Q7	P-N4	69 Q-K3	·Q-R5
R RxQ	N-Q2	43 PxP	PxP	70 R-QN8	Q-B3
9 R-R1	N-N3	44 P-B5	R-QB6	71 R-N6	Q-B4
P-R4	PxP e.p.	45 P-B6	P-N5	72 R-N2	K-R7
1 PxP	P-QR4	46-P-BT:	- P-N8	73 Q-R6ch	K-NB
2 R/3-K3	B-B3	47 B-B6	BxPch	74 Q-N6ch	K-R7
3 .P-R4	P-B4	48 RxB.		75 Q-N9.	K-R8
4 PxP	PxP.	49 R-B8	P-B4	76 Q-R8ch	K-N5
5 N-02	K-N2	50 R-KB8	RxBch	77 R-N4ch	K-B6
		51 KxR	K-N4	78 Q-Rich	K-B7
R-KB3	R-B2	52 R-N8ch	K-B5	79 R-N2	Resigns

عكذا من الأصل

Intubles: HOUSE FUROR LIKELY ARCTIC

FLOOR(SHOW)

Sounds like a low place for a short-THE

Ashe Gains

Tennis Title

In Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10 (AP).

-American Arthur Ashe whip-ped Tom Okker of the Nether-

lands, 6-2, 6-2, today to win the \$100,000 Stockholm Open Tennis

Ashe, who won the open here

three years ago, outplayed the

Dutchman and wound up the

The 31-year-old American picked up \$12,000 in prize money

and Okker won \$5,000.

Ashe, fourth-seed in the tour-

nament, which counts toward the

Commercial Union Grand Prix,

siammed in more than a half

won only eight of his previous 26

matches with Ashe, returned bad-

ly and never got his forehand

Yesterday, Okker upset top-

seed Bjorn Borg of Sweden in a close battle, 6-4, 5-7, 7-6, while

Ashe edged second-seed Guiller-

mo Vilsa of Argentina, 6-4, 6-4,

Okker took a dramatic third-

set tiebreaker, 7-5, for his first

Borg, 18, whose string of 19 consecutive wins on Swedish soil was broken, played with a handage on his right thigh after

having been slightly injured in

the third round Thursday. He

said afterward that the injury

Honr Kong Postponement

HONG KONG, Nov. 10 (AP).-

Rain from tropical storm Gloria

did not harm his play much.

in the other semifical.

Third-seed Okker, who had

final in just 55 minutes.

Tournament.

In NFL Action

Browns Top Pats, Oilers Defeat Bills

FOXBORO, Mass., Nov. 10 (UPI).—The Cleveland Browns scored 14 points in the first two minutes of play today and got the winning score on a four-yard run by Ken Brown in the final quarter to upset the New England Patriots, 21-14

Greg Pruitt, who was switched to running back by New England coach Chuck Fairbanks when both were at Oklahoma, opened the game with an 88-yard kickoff return for a touchdown.

Tom Darden, who later intereepted two passes, grahbed a Mack Herron fumble on the Pats' next possession and returned it 29 yards for the score that gave the Browns an early 14-0 lead. Cleveland's offense was dormant all afternoon, even on the winning score. Pruitt gave them the ball and an offside call against the Pats on Don Cockroft's fieldgoal attempt moved the ball to the New England four-yard line. Brown took Brian Sipe's handoff and zipped four yards through a gaping hole in the New England line.

Oilers 21, Bills 9

At Orchard Park, N.Y., Vic Washington ran in from nine yards out in the third quarter as Houston held Buffalo to only three field goals and upset the American Conference division leaders, 21-9.

The loss ended a six-game Buffalo winning streak and left the Bills with a 7-2 record. The surprising Oilers intercepted Buffalo quarterback Joe Ferguson six imes as the Bills were unable to ore a touchdown.
Buffalo lost running back O.J.

Simpson with a sprained ankle in the fourth quarter and widereceiver J.D. Hill a short time later, also with a leg injury.

The Oilers had a 14-6 halftime lead, and the Bills closed it to 14-9 when John Leypoldt kicked a 22-yard field goal at 9:28 of the third quarter.

The Oilers began a drive from their own 39 late in the quarter, getting the ball at the Buffalo nine on a pass-interference call on Dwight Harrison. On the next play, Washington swept around the right side for a touchdown to put the game out of

Jets 26, Giants 26

At New Haven, Conn., Joe Namath threw a five-yard touchdown pass to Emerson Boozer at 6:53 of sudden-death overtime as the Jets snapped a six-game losing streak with a 26-20 victory over

Namath, who scored the tying touchdown late in the fourth the game out on the throwing

period, moved the Jets from their own 25 in just seven plays and hit Boozer all alone in the left corner of the end zone. The victory was the Jets' second against seven losses and saddled

the Giants with the same record. Namath took over at the 25 and hit Richard Caster on a 42-yard pass to the Giants' 33 and threw 12 yards to Jerome Barkum at the 21. Boozer carried six yards to the 15, rookie Bob Burns banged for five more to the 10 and Jazz Jackson's five-yard run put the ball at the five. Redskins 27, Eagles 20

At Philadelphia, Charley Taylor caught a 30-yard touchdown pass from ailing Sonny Jurgensen with 2:13 left in the game to rally Washington to a 27-20 victory over the Eagles.

Safety Ken Stone preserved the victory with a pass interception at the goal line with 21 seconds to play after Roman Gabriel drove the Eagles to the Washington eight-yard line for a first down. Taylor's touchdown pass was his ninth catch of the afternoon for 155 total yards on a day when Washington relied on Jurgensen's passing despite a bruised knee.

Jurgensen did not start but replaced Billy Kilmer in the third period with the Redskins down,

Delphins 21, Saints

At New Orleans, Bob Griese threw three first-half touchdown passes, two of them to tight-end Jim Mandich, and the Mismi defense blunted New Orleans' only two secring threats, shutting out the Saints, 21-0 and, putting the defending world champion Dol-phins into a tie for first place

in the AFC East. Griese hit Mandich for touchdowns of three yards with 8:25 left in the first quarter and two yards with 30 seconds left in the second quarter. He threw a 12yard scoring pass to Nat Moore with 48 seconds remaining in the

The Saints threatened to score twice, but a Dolphin intercepstopped one drive on the Miami seven and New Orleans simply did not have the steam to put it over from the one-yard line on its second threat.

Cowboys 20, 49ers 14

At Dallas, Roger Staubach, throwing sparingly but always accurately in the clutch, marched Dallas 70 yards late in the final quarter and Calvin Hill ran for a club record 153 yards to rally the Cowboys to a 20-14 victory over San Francisco.

It was the seventh straight loss for the 49ers, who almost pulled

of rookie quarterback Tom Owen. Owen, one of a stable of San Francisco quarterbacks, replaced Norm Snead in the second half and put his team in front, 14-13, with a 12-yard scoring pass to Gene Washington early in the fourth quarter.

Econices 17, Colts 6 At Baltimore, safety Bill Thompson returned a punt 60 yards late in the first quarter to help set up a Charley Johnson to Riley Odoms touchdown pass, and Denver was off to an easy 17-6 victory over the Colts.

The Colts, now 1-8, mounted several threatening drives and got some lucky breaks from penalties and disputed calls, but they had to settle for field goals each time they came close to the Denver goal line. Packers 20, Bears 3

At Milwaukee, a team record 95-yard punt return on the final play of the first half by rookie Steve Odom gave Green Bay a 20-3 victory over Chicago in an error-plagued National Pooball

League game. Neither team's offense was able to dent the other's goal line with-

and the ball changed hands eight times on fumbles and interceptions as a steady rain hampered the offense of each side.

Chicago's only points came on a 44-yard field goal by Miro Roder the first time the Bears had the ball, and the Green Bay defenses shut them out the rest of the way. The Bears have now gone 15 quarters without scoring

Chargers 14, Chiefs 7 At Kansas City, rookie Jesse Preitas threw a 71-yard touch-

down pass to Gary Garrison with 9:02 remaining, giving San Diego a 14-7 victory over the Chiefs. A crowd of 48,551 watched in drizzling rain as the Chargers struck almost immediately after

the Chiefs tied the game on an 84-yard pass. Freitas, who entered the game in the second quarter for starter Dan Fouts, found Garrison cutting over the middle. Garrison beat cornerback Kerry Reardon on the play and caught the ball

at the Kansas City 24, scoring

only 61 seconds after the Chiefs



TALL ORDER-A South African Springboks rugby player recovers the ball during game at Lyon Saturday against a French selection. The Springboks won, 25-12.

Michigan State Upsets No. 1 Team—Ohio State—16-13

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI).-16-13 victory over first-ranked Ohio State yesterday-the biggest upset in a day during which five teams in the top 10 were beaten.

Surviving the wreckage were Michigan and Alabama, tied for the No. 2 ranking, eighth-ranked Nebraska and ninth-ranked Anburn-all of whom won-and fifth-ranked Notre Dame, which was idle

But it was a day of broken dreams for other super powers as Sonthern Methodist defeated fourth-ranked Texas A&M, 18-14; North Carolina State best sixthranked Penn State, 12-7; Georgia topped seventh-ranked Florida, 17-16, and Baylor downed 10thranked Texas, 34-24

Michigan and Alabama emerged as co-favorites for the No. 1 ranking as the Wolverines defeated Illinois, 14-6, and the Crimson Tide routed Louisiana State, 30-0. Eighth-ranked Nebraska heat Iowa State, 23-13, and unbeaten, untied and unranked Oklahoma whipped Missouri, 37-0,

For sheer drama, however,

Michigan State's upset of Ohio State was the big one of the season. In fact, the final score was not even official until a ruling was

made by Big-10 Commissioner for a five-yard, fourth-period Wayne Duke an hour after the score, earning the Georgia Bullgame ended and the teams had left the field at East Lansing,

Levi Jackson's 88-yard touchdown run from scrimmage and Hans Nielsen's extra point gave Michigan State its 15-13 lead with 3:17 left to play. But Ohio State took the kickoff 70 yards to Michigan State's one-yard line. With the clock running out, Ohio State failed to make a touchdown on one plunge and then hurriedly lined up with about four seconds left, Champ Henson dived into the end zone and one official signaled a touchdown, but other officials ruled that time had run

The dispute wasn't resolved until an hour later when Duke announced that the 16-13 score was

Michigan 14, Illinois 6 Michigan, now 9-0 and No. 1 in the Big 10 if not in the country, made two first-half touchdowns stand up against Illinois, Gordon Bell scored Michigan's first touchdown on a nine-yard run in the first period and Dennis Franklin capped a 61-yard drive with a one-yard TD plunge in the second period. Illinois was score-less until Mike Gow went 45 yards with a punt return with 2:10 left in the game.

Alabama 30, LSU 0

Alabama, the defending national champion, made an impressive bid for the No. 1 ranking with its 20th straight regular-season victory, heating LSU, 30-0. Quar-terback Richard Todd and running back Wille Shelbry led an offense which piled up 355 yards while the Alabama defense never Alabama announced after the game that it will meet Notre Dame in the Orange Bowl on New Year's Day.

SMU 18, Texas A&M 14

At Dallas, underdog Southern Methodist, given heart by Oscar Roan's bizarre 14-vard touchdown fumble return, followed the fanatical defense of guard Louis Kelcher and tackle Steve Morton to shock fifth-ranked Texas A&M. 18-14, and drop the Aggles into a tie for first place in the South-

N. Carolina St. 12, Penn St. 7 At Raleigh, N.C., follback Stan Fritts scored 1 touchdown and passed 22 yards for another to lead North Carolina State to a upset of seventh-ranked Penn State. Fritts piled up 112 yards rushing against the nation's top team in rushing defense. Despite the loss, Penn State was formally invited to the Cotton Bowl after the game. The bid had been unofficially tendered

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (NYT).—If American baseball players in the Georgia 17, Florida 16 At Jacksonville, Horace King

before the upset the second loss against seven victories for Penn

New York 117, Los Angeles 105
/Bradley 22, Frazier 26; Price 28,
Hawkins 24.
Detroit 105, Boston 104 (Bing 32,
Lonier 27: Havileek 25, White 15),
Philadelphis 165, Portland 88 (Mix
6, Cunningham 18; Wicks 23, Petris 16),
Phoenix 105, New Orleans 103 (Scott
26, Van Arsdale 22; Maravich 29,
James, Stallworth 18).

Golden State 97. New York 93 (Bar-y 32, Wilkes 17; Praxier 23. Gianelli Portland 119. Atlanta 115 (Petrie 28, obnison 27; Van Aradale 23, Brown Phoenix 101, Houston 95 (Scott 22, Van Arsdale 17; Murphy 34, Abdulazia Buffalo 109, Detroit 100 (McAdoc 29, cMillian 25; Lanler 20, Davis 15). Washington 96, Chicago 89 (Jones 21, Riordan 20; Sloan 24, Hewitt 16).

> ABA Results. Friday's Games

New York 104, Memphis 107 (Srving 26, Taylor 26; Carter 24, Mount 23), St. Louis 137, Denvar 121 (Lewis 24, Barnes 18; Simpson 31, Green 21). Saturday's Games

Denver 136, Virginia 103 (Calvin 37, Robisch 23; Irvine J3, Twardaik 14). San Diego 103, Urah 99 (Grant 32, Lamar 31; Maions 28, Soone 36). San Antonio 131, Indiana 118 (Gerrin 37, Presman 25; McGinnis 29, K. Joyce 271. Kentucky 162, New York 97 (Issel 21,

half-minute of the game to make out 18 years of frustration as it 17-16, but failed in a passing attempt for a two-point converdogs a 17-16 upset over the sixthranked, Sugar Bowl-bound Florida ROIS Gators. Florida came from hehind once to take a 10-0 lead and roared to a touchdown in the final

Baylor 34, Texas 24 At Waco, Texas, Baylor wiped

College Football Scores Drake 34, N. Arizona 16. Louisville 20, Dayton 15. Miami (Ohio) 19, Kent St. 17. Michigan 14. Illinois 6. Michigan St. 18, Ohio St. 13. Minnesota 24, Purdue 20.

Army 17, Air Porce 18.
Boston Coll. 27, Tulane 2.
Boston U. 27, Connecticut 17.
Brown 18, Cornell 21.
Colgate 34, Bucknell 21.
Dartmouth 21, Columbia 8. Darimouth 21, Columbia 6, Pordham 16, Hamilton 13, Harvard 24, Princeton 17, Holy Cross 30, Massachusetts 20, Navy 28, Citada 21, Pittsburgh 35, Temple 24, Rutgers 35, Lafayette 6, Verment 22, Northeastern 14, West Virginia 39, Syracusa 11, Yale 37, Penn 12,

SOUTH Alahama 20, LSO 0. Auhurn 24, Mississopi St. 20, Clemon 54, North Caro. 22 Duks 23, Wake Forest 7, Plorids A-M 27, Alahama A-M 12. Plottide A-M II, Alabama A-M II Plak 46, Lane 10. Georgia 17, Florida 18. Howard 30, Morgan 81. 7. Kentucky 38, Vanderbilt 12. Maryland 41, Villanova 6. North Caro, St. 12, Penn St. Tannessee 36, Momphis 84. 6, Virginia 28, UMI 10. Virginia 28, VMI 10, Virginia Tech 34, William-Mary 15. Cincinnati 35, Ohio U. 13.

By Joseph Durso

twilight of their careers are

wondering if there is gold in the

hills of Japan, the best savice

is: Don't go. That is, don't go if

one thinks that the Japanese are

soft touches who will pay any amount of yen for the dubious

privilege of watching you im-port" baseball to their shores.

through the second half of their

four-week tour of Japan, will be

the first to supply that advice.

They have been trying with mix-

ed success to best the Yomiuri

Giants of Tokyo, a team that won

nine straight pennants hefore los-

ing this year by a single per-

centage point—and they did it without the help of any Amer-

ican players. They also have

drawn the biggest crowds in either

Japan or the United States, hav-

ing played before two million or

more persons for the last 12

seasons at big-league admission

prices, and not even the Mets or

Los Angeles Dodgers have done

Next with the same advice

would be almost any American

professional who has played ball

in Japan. When teams from the

States started making the trip

40 years ago, they played 50

games without losing. Then, in

the 1950s, they found their own

attitude softening and the op-

We won every game but one

position stiffening, and balance of power shifted.

The New York Mets, struggling

Minnesota 24, Purdue 20. Nebraska 23, Iowa St. 12. North Texas St. 16, Wichita St. 10 SOUTHWEST Arizona 34. Colorado St. 21 Arkansas 25. Rice 6. Baylor 34. Taras 24. Louisiana 28. Lamar 6. Oklahoma 37. Missouri 8.

ERU 18, Terms A-M 14, Terms Tech 28, TOU 8, Tuka 28, New Mexico St. 7. Brigham Young 21, Arizona St. 18.

California 52, Washington 26. Opiorado 17, Kansas 16, Idaho 38. Weber St. 13. Oregon St. 17, Washington S. So. California 24, Stanford 10, So. Mischettppi 7, Dtah St. 2. UCLA 21, Oregon B. Utah 21, Mey Mexico 10, quarterback Neal Jeffrey pierced the Texas secondary for two touchdown passes and ran for another score in a 34-24 Southwest Conference victory. Baylor's first victory over Texas since 1956 gives the Bears a shot at their first SWC title in 50 years and their first trip to the Cotton Bowl. Army 17, Air Force 16

At West Point, sophomore Mike Marquez, who took over when Army's regular place-kicker war injured in the first quarter, booted the first field goal of his varsity career, a 33-yarder with 17 seconds left that lifted the Cadets to a wild 17-16 victory over the Air Force Academy. The Air Force kicker, Dave Lawson, had given the Paleons a 16-14 lead on a record-tying third field goal, a 20yarder with 8:43 to play.

Florida St. 21, Miami U 14

At Miami, Fiorida State snapped the nation's longest losing streak at 20 games when Leon Bright and Jeff Leggett ran for touchdowns and Joe Goldsmith scored on a 68-yard pass play for a 21-14 upset of the University of Miami

hovering offshore yesterday caused postponement of the semifinal matches in the \$50,000 Viceroy Tennis Tournament. **Player Triumphs** Over Townsend In Obergolf Play

MADRID, Nov. 10 (UPI) .- Gary Player of South Africa best Peter Townsend of England today on the second hole of a suddendeath playoff to win the Obergolf Trophy Touranment, after the two had tied with a one-over-par 145 for two rounds over the par-72 course at the Lomas-

Bosque Golf Club, Player, who won the British Open and U.S. Masters this year, came from behind and won with a par three on the 90-yard second playoff hole after Townsend missed the green, chipped to five feet and missed his putt.

Townsend, the former British Ryder Cup player, had led Player by one shot with four holes left, Then he bogied the par-four 15th hole after hooking his drive to fall back into a deadlock with Player.

NHL Results

Friday's Game New York 1, Los Angeles 2 (Vickers, iiddleton; Williams, St. Marseille). Sainrday's Games Buffalo 6, Ransas City 1 (Luce, Mar-

tin, Schoenfeld, Robert, Ramsay, Dud-ley: Hadson).

Minnesvia 7, Toronto 5 (Hextall 2, Stanfield, Parise, Piesch Z, Markineau; Turnbull, Ellis 2, Belling, Stoughton).

Pittsburgh 5, Callfornia 2 (Armason, Debracket, Arma

St. Louis 4, New York 2 (Richardson, Merrick, Unger, B. Plager; Harris, Stewart), Philadelphia 6, Washington 2 (Mac-Leish, Charke, Kindrachuk, Barber, Lonsberry, Bladon; Mikkelson, Grypl, Montreal 4, Vancouver 2 (Shutt 3, Lemsire; Boudrias, O'Flaherty, De-

WHA Results

Priday's Games New England 2, San Diego o (Ley,

Saturday's Games Phoenix 4, New England 2 (Sob-huck, Gorman 2, Harris; T. Abrahamschuck, Gorman 2, Harris; T. Abrahamson, Earl).
Indianapolis 5, Houston 4 (Pumple, Whitlock, Sieinski, Robertson, Bredin; Tsylor, Lund 2, Hais).
Toronto 7, Minnesota 4 (Nedomanaky, Simpson, Henderson 3, Mahoviich 2; Morrison, Walton 2, Comelly),
Winnipeg 3, Vancouver 3 (Katola, Hull, Rorning; Walton, Driscoll, Morrisoll, Morrisol

The French gelding, Admetus, with Maurice Philipperon up, is International leader at Laurel, Md., followed by Desert Vixen (right) and Dahlia, the favorite, who was third.

Dahlia Loses Big Race in a 'Walk'

By Gerald Strine

LAUREL, Md., Nov. 10 (WP). -The 23d running of the Washington, D.C., International yesterday was a "walking race," the jockeys agreed. Lester Piggott on Dahlia, the odds-on favorite, got lost in the slow shuffle. And Admetus, a 31-to-1 shot from ran fastest when it

Admetus, a 4-year-old gelding, scored by three-quarters of a length over Desert Vixen, the U.S. filly which set an exceptionally slow pace until midstretch. Dahlia, the brilliant Kentuckybred French filly seeking a repeat victory, at 3 to 5, finished third in the field of nine, three-marters of a length behind the runner-up.

Piggott, England's premier rider, was criticized by trainer Maurice Zilber for his effort on Dahlla.

"When he saw they were going so slow [:51 4-5 for the first half mile, 1:42 for the mile), he should have been right behind Desert Vixen, not in last place," Zilber said. "This was a very unlucky day. But it happens." Piggott agreed, to a point. "It happens," he said, smiling, recalling happier Internationals when he had won on Sir Ivor and Karahas

Nelson Bunker Hunt, the Texas millionaire who owns Dahlin, said he was "not worrled" about his filly, "but the jockey could have a stomach ache.

The criticism of Piggott seem-

ed a little severe. If he fell up to me and asked me if asleep during the early going, so did all the other jockeys.

"This was the slowest race I've been in in 10 years," Mike Hole said upon dismounting from Big Sprice, which was seventh as the second choice. "I haven't gone so slowly since I left Europe," the jockey from Canterbury, En-

Jean Cruguet, who rode Golden Don to a fourth-place finish, told Zilber that he was surprised that Piggott had not attacked the pace earlier. "Move! move! I was saying to myself for Piggot when we entered the backstretch," Cruguet commented. "Exactly," Zilber agreed. "If

Piggott has Dahlia in position at that point, he never gets into trouble later on. As it turned out, he couldn't get through when he wanted to. He had to check, then swing way out, and Margouillat was out there to carry Dahlia even farther out. "Dahlia made up about four

lengths through the stretch, but she was beaten before she started. In slow races like these, you can't sprint late."

The final time was 2:29 3-5 in firm going, far off the 2:23 3-5 Laurel record set by Kelso in the 1964 International. Admetus paid \$64 under jockey Maurice Philipperson, earning \$100,000 of the \$150,000 purse for his owners, Sir Michael Sobell and Sir Arnold Weinstock of England.

"I was at the Royal Ascot meeting in England this summer when Sir Gordon Richards came

might have an empty stall for an 'old gelding,'" Laurel President John Schapiro recalled. "He asked me if I might see my way clear to invite Admetus, so I did, without ever really having seen the horse."

Admetus, trained by Jack Cunnington jr., won four of nine starts overseas this season, often carrying high weight. Philipperon had the chestnut-colored gelding back in the pack until the long run up the backstretch. He made an excellent tactical move there take Admetus into fourth place, behind Desert Vixen and in between Golden Don and Mar-

From there in, Philipperon and Admetus were sitting pretty, in perfect position to pounce, while Piggott was encountering nothing but trouble back behind. Piggott was forced to check with his mount, leaving the five-eighths pole, and could not get clear to go to the outside until the bend. Margouillat, tiring, made matters even worse in the early stretch by carrying the favorite out to the middle of the track.

Dahlia was clear, however, for the final eighth of a mile, and could not produce. She charged on within a half-length of Admetus, a sixteenth of a mile out, and appeared ready to sweep past. But Admetus outran Dahlia the last 100 yards, drawing of smartly to win while Desert Vixen held on grimly for the

slipped through Florida's defense NBA Results

Friday's Games

Saturday's Games

Japan Has Little Yen for U.S. Baseball Players in 1955," remembers Whitey Ford, who crossed the Pacific with the New York Yankees, "and we tied that one. I'll never forget it. Mickey Mantle and I celebrated our birthdays the same day: Oct.

WELL-ARMED-Ohlo State quarterback Cornelius Grene is sacked by Michigan State's

Paul Budzinski (left) and Kim Rowekamp during first quarter. Ohio State lost, 16-13.

20 in New York, Oct. 21st in Japan. But what I remember most is that I worked on my pickoff motion on the trip. One day in Hiroshims, Billy Martin and I put on the pickoff, but I threw wild to second base and hit the umuire right between the eyes. What happened was that I turned and threw too soon and Billy wasn't there. The ball went out to rightfield, where Hank Bauer chased it, but the guy scored and the game ended in a 1-I tie. What really bothered me was that the umpire didn't even ruh his forehead."

Now the same stern advice is heing offered by the only American executive on the 12 teams that compose the major leagues of Japan. He is Marty Kuchnert of the Fukuoka Lions, and he is so fluent in both languages that he sometimes serves as the public address amouncer for the games between the Mets and Giants. He watched 19 American players try to find easy gold in the hills last summer, and he is convinced the

gold rush has ended. "A lot of people want to come over," Kuehnert says. "They all think they'll make a bundle of . money. But all of them over-

stars in the States, asking how much can I make? I always reply: How much is your American club willing to pay for you and how hard are you willing to work?

Fallure Rate "The failure rate has been tremendous. Two-thirds of the Americans last only one or two years, George Aliman's been here seven years, Don Blasingame seven years, but they're the exceptions. You have to be a kind of special guy to make it. You have to arrive with the right it rich while giving nothing in return."

"Frank Howard came over in bed shape," he recalls, referring to the outfielder who hit 370 home runs in America before heading for the Orient at the age of 37. "Two days before the opening game, he twisted his knee. Then he went 0-for-2, returned to the United States for surgery and didn't play again. He was paid \$80,000 by the Fukuoka Lions for two times at bat,

mann, a pair of Triple-A pitchers back home, signed with the Oseka Braves and won one game between them. Mike Kekich was traded by the Yankees to the Cleveland Indians, later shipped out to the Tokyo Fighters and won five games and lost 11. Bobby Taylor signed with the Osaka Tigers and was released, Jimmy Williams signed with the rate their own value here. I've Nagoya Dragons and was releaseven had inquiries from super- ed, Mickey McGuire was signed.

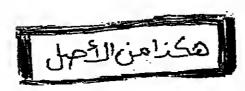
injured, Jimmy Hicks signed with Hiroshims and won't stick. Roger Repoz broke his knee on his own foul ball and was released by the Lions. This year he hit 220 with 25 home runs for the Tokyo Swallows, but they want more

than that." Winning Jobs

Some Americans, like Clete Boyer, Wes Parker, Don Buford and Altman, play well enough to win jobs and some public acclaim. Ron Lolich hit 29 home runs and Clarence Jones hit 38 this year. But neither finished with a batting average over 230 and neither made the Japanese forget Sadaharn Oh and his 644 career home runs.

"Jones led the Pacific League in homers," Kuehnert says, "and it was the first time any foreigner led a Japanese league in anything. But he also hit only 210 and struck out a lot. Last year he hit 33 home runs for the Nankai Hawks and was released nuconditionally.

"The Americans get big salaries sometimes and fringe benefits like \$1,300 a month for an apartment because of the high inflation in Japan. But there's never been an American superstar here, There's never even been an American player who was instrumental in a Japanese team's winning a pennant. In many respects, the Japanese become disenchanted with them. The gold rush is



Observer Ford's Chance

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—If President to resign because his party had Ford were a cruel man be been whipped in off-year eleccould spoil the Democrats' triumphal hour by announcing his resignation at once. There is every sensible reason for him to do so. It would be good for the country, good for the govern-

ment, good for Gerald Ford and good for the Republican party. In fact, it might very well be the salvation of the Republican party. The political

case for immediate resignation is so powerful that one wonders

Baker why delegations of the Republican faithful are not already at the White House urging Mr. Ford to pack and clear out.

The idea does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Ford, for his press secretary insists he intends to persevere these next two years in pursuing the policies to which he is already committed. A sad decision, if true, It is as if the British Army. hunkered down at Dunkirk, had decided to fight it out with the Wehrmacht instead of taking the boat to Dover.

One can explain this suicidal inflexibility only through Mr. Ford's famous good fellowship. The Democrats want him there on the beach for the next two years, and he is not spoilsport enough to deny them such a vulnerable target.

Weil, surely his mind does not work this way, but there is the fact. The worst fate that could befall the Democrats in their moment of victory would be total victory, tho awful discovery that they had won not only the mfamous veto-proof Congress, but also the horror of the White

Under the rules, Mr. Ford's resignation would automatically place the Democratic Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, in the presidency, thus putting responsibility for the government on the Democrats, where the voters apparently want lt.

It is inconceivable that the Democrats want it there just now. The two years coming do not promise much beyond hard times, beartaches and handouts, and in such times the people who take the blame are the neople who occupy the White House, whether they deserve the hlame

or not. If you are a Democrat, how much sweeter to watch the public hostility roll up against a Republican president and anticipate the harvest of 1976 then to find your party abruptly made the target of a soured electorate. In normal situations, it would be unjustifiable for a president

tions. The parliamentary system cannot be so easily adapted to the complex American political structure. Fortunately for Mr. Ford, however, he is not presiding in a normal situation and so need have no qualms about early retirement.

His is a government almost eotirely without legitimacy. As the first appointed president, he has been elected by no one beyond his old congressional dis-trict m Grand Rapids. And now even this tiny constituency has voted Democratic in two successive elections.

His complete failure to help elect Republican congressme despite intense campaigning. gives him added justification for resigning on the ground that voters repudiated the policies for which he argued. Having been elected by nobody, he was unable to persuade the electorate to vote for the candidates he

Contemplating the future, he must find more than ample justifications for stepping out. He must now go back to a Congress swollen with the proof of its own legitimacy and try to persuade it to accept Nelson Rockefeller, whose successor as gov-ernor of New York has just gono down in flames, as vice-president of the United States.

Surely the Democrats will not pass the opportunity to dramatize his weakness by pointing out that if Mr. Ford lacks legitimacy as president, his appointee for vice-president might quite sensibly be ignored. His Republican brethren may reasonably be expected to indulge in similar insolences, for their thoughts are certain to be soured by the evidence of his uselessness in the campaign just ended and visions of the carnage to which they will be exposed in 1976 if he keeps them pinned down on the beach.

The case for resignation is overwhelming. The speaker as president restores a small measure of legitimacy to the presidency, since he is at least tho elected champion of the majority party in the House of Representatives. Thus the principle of legitimate government is partly restored.

The Republican party, moreover, benefits by escaping from a hopelessly exposed battlefield where it is without guns. The Democrats will be forced to deliver, instead of merely striking heroic postures, and we will all be spared two miserable years of waiting to see whether they amount to anything but bluster. Seldom in politics do the national welfare and political advantage so happily coincide. Mr. Ford can become a statesman if he will bring himself to treat the Democrats as cruelly as they would treat him if the presidency were on the other foot,

In 1918, The World 'Promised Peace'...

. . I heard two American soldiers talking about the wonderful day,' One had lost his right arm, the other had lost his leg. The armless soldier said, Well, after all, this is worth losing an arm. for.' The legless soldier replied, Well, I don't mind leaving my leg over here so long as I can take the rest of my body home . . . "

-The New York Herald European Edition, Nov. 12, 1918.

"We'll be oper We're coming over And we won't be back Till it's over, over there." - From a George M. Cohan song, circa 1917.

DARIS (IRT).-The doughboys, jaunty in their British-type "tin" hats, had enter-ed the war in April, 1917, only. about 14 months before it end-ed. Blooded at Château-Thierry in June, they had discovered very quickly that war was not really much like a George M. Cohan song. By July 15, when the Germans launched a new offensive along a 60-mile front from Château-Thierry to the Main-de-Massiges, with Eper-nay and Châlons-sur-Marne as the main objectives, the Americans, alongside French and Italian troops, were involved in one of modern history's great-est battles. ("Long-Range Gun Again Bombards Paris District," said a box headline on Page 1 of the Herald's July 16 issue.) The Germans, attacking in

great force, succeeded in crossing the Marne "at some points between Possoy and Dormans. On this front a magnificent counterattack by the Americans drove the enemy back at several points to the northern bank of the river . ." On Page 3 of that day's Herald, a casualty list carried the names of one American lieutenant, four sergeants, two corporals, two hu-glers and 20 privates killed in action, in addition to those of six men who had "died of wounds." Said a letter in the same issue, signed merely "An American": "I see no reason for spelling Hun as applied to a German with a capital H Hun means rascal, villain, cutthroat, murderer, and as these terms are identical with bun and german the latter ought to be spelt with a small h and g."

By the following day the Herald was able to present its readers with a cheering banner



headline: "Enemy Is Held Everywhere: French Regain Ground in Counterattacks." The lead story, headed "Americans Win Marne Victory Amid Inferno." was written by the Herald's Don Martin (who died of pneumonia a short time later). According to Martin, an estimated 20,000 Germans had crossed the Marne on a front opposite the American position. The boys, who had never been in shellfire before, stood the inferno brayely," he wrote, "and, when the curtain of steel was lifted, rallied quickly. The Germans were halted." His story ended: "Judging by the savagery of the attack along

among the Tommies." Written hy Pvt. Ernest R. Breuer, it virtually sang itself: "It's a long way to dear old Broadway And the Statue of Liberty

In God we're trusting He is adjusting All the wrongs done to the U.S.A. Please stop your yearning, We'll be returning, Just as soon as our work is

through. It's a long, long way to dear old Broadway, But we're coming back to "Germans in Full Retreat,

Closely Pursued by Allies," the

Irving Marder

the Marne . . . the present of-fensive is the mightlest Germany has made. Prisoners say she intends to blast her way to victory with the most terriffic artillery preparations ever known and that she expects to perfect a solid front before Paris in anticipation of the supreme attack of all."

By Friday, July 19, the Herald reported, the French and their American comrades-in-arms had checked Ludendorff's great offensive and in fact driven the enemy back "in a series of stag-gering blows between the Alsne and the Marne." Also in that issue, in harmony with the newly buoyant mood, was the text of a new song designed "to take the place among the doughboys that "Tipperary' holds

Herald headlined on July 28. By late August the desperate enemy was resorting to daylight air raids on the French capital. "... If the Hun had hoped to intimidate the population," the Herald said, "he would certainly have been disappointed could he have heard the contemptuous remarks made about him . . ." In the issue of Sept. 14, the handwriting was on the wall for everyone to see: "The big-scale offensive launched by America's First Army, under the personal command of General John J. Pershing; has developed into a giorious victory." A total of 13,000 prisoners were taken, the story

said, and the Germans-harass-

ed on the ground and in the

air-were in "full retreat."

The issue of Oct. 10 reported that President Wilson, in re-sponse to the Kalser's request for an armistice, had replied that he saw no such possibility "as long as the armies of the (Central) Powers are on the soil of the associated (Allied) governments ... " The strife continued. On Oct. 12, the Herald's banner headline writer, evidently armsing himself, disclosed that the French forces were "Deep in Champagne; Huns' Retreat Is Extending." Behind the front of the Imperial powers, chaos reigned—the revolt that had begun in Austria-Himgary was spreading. But the Allies, scenting final victory, pushed ahead valiantly.

Then it finally arrived "the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month the day and hour the world had awaited for five grim years. The Herald (Nov. 12) takes up the narrative in Paris again:

"... Americans embraced the French, the French embraced the British, the British em-braced the Belgians and then they commenced all over again, and the grippe germs were passed from one to the other, but grippe or no grippe, the war i won and who cares about germs?

. . At teatime many of the joyful ones who had grown cold and hoarse on the boulevards sought the Ritz and other tea places, and champagne see to flow like the proverbial

"Officers who had no orders to be in Paris stole in, but the MPs' did not mind, for the world was promised peace."

PEOPLE:

you're 50 now and your future's

Sam Cox himself turned 50 on

Saturday. Troutdale's 1,300 citi-

zens weren't about to let the

Posters began to appear early

last week everywhere in town, in

every store window, on every lamp

post and every telephone pole, on

taverns, houses and voting booths.

that on Nov. 9 he will be 50 years

old and over the hill," the posters

I tear down the signs, those ir-responsible fools who are respon-

sible for this send out a com-

mittee and put up more of them.

to expect the needle from time

signs are driving me off my

hundreds of bumper stickers say-

ing, "Sam is 50 today," held a chicken and dumpling dinner for

the whole town in his honor on

Saturday night.
"I've lived in Troutdale since

1943," Cox said, "and I think that in the past few days everyone

I've ever met has telephoned to

congratulate me on being over

the hill. It's funny, but I don't

Another oldtimer is in the news

in Nepal According to a Polish

mountain climbing expedition, the

Abominable Snowman is on the

The Nepalese Foreign Ministry

quoted the expedition leader,

Andrezej Zawada, as saying that

his group had seen footprints in

the snow that were "character-

istically and clearly the track of

a Yeti." The Poles did not see

The largest footprints measure

13 1/2 inches and reportedly

showed distinct heels and toes. Zawada said that there were

two sets of tracks stretching just

over half a mile and that the

while climbing Thotse, a 27,890-

foot peak near Mount Everest.

* * *

THINK BIG: in Manila, Tomas

Clema, a Filipino explorer, has

been detained by the government

for proclaiming himself "Prince of Freedomland," which includes

part of the disputed Spratly

Islands in the South China Sea. Secretary of Defense Juan

Pence Enrile said that others

arrested included Cloma's brother

and an unidentified Swiss asso-

ciate. Cloma, who runs a maritime school in Manila, said he

discovered "Freedomland" in 1947.

The Philippine government has

The expedition found the prints

expedition had filmed them.

the snowman himself/itself.

march in the Himalayas.

feel over the hill."

"Anyone as rotten as I am has

time. But the truth is, these

Cox himself said: "As fast as

"Sam Cox wishes to amounce

birthday pass unnoticed.

their age.

behind you."

rocker."

Nobody Overlooked Sam Cox's Birthday

For years, Sam Cox, a city councilman in Troutdale, Ore,, enjoyed ribbing friends about a military garrison on one of Spratly Islands, which are claimed by South Vietnam, Ch and the Nationalist Chine among others. The Spratlys "You were a good man once, between the Philippines and Charlie, but you just turned 50 and you're over the hill. Cox

Asian mainland Explaining Cloma's arre would say. "Why don't you retire and enjoy your last few years?" longed to the Philippine gove Or, "You were a pretty snappy ment. He said Cloma had cheerleader once Mabel, but

business proclaiming a sepa "political state." THINK BIGGER: The . teller in Omaha, Neb., k something was wrong when was presented with a check m out for "Twenty hundred th sand million dollars" and sign "John F. Kennedy." Present the check was a 10-year-old h

boy, who was ordered to apin juvenile court. In Los Angeles, the police a 64-year-old doctor became distraught when his former a cée amounced plans to m another man that he crushed new diamond engagement in his basement vise.

The diamond, valued at \$7

was wrenched from the finge Alice Soong, 47, during an at ment at the home of Dr. 1 The "Don't Let Sam Forget Committee," which distributed Yonchar, the police reported The new suitor, Harry Lew, who had given the woman two-carat ring, called the po after learning that the diang had been crushed to dust ? doctor was booked on suspice

of robbery.

A less-stormy report of ing personal relationships comes in West Palm Beach, Fla. Then man accused of beating his to death managed to reme just before the jury returned guilty verdict against him. Lones Blanc Seiber, 35, found guilty last week of secon degree murder in the death of wife Caroline, 32, in April Dur the lunchtimo recess before verdict. Seiber married Wi Faye Daizell, 23, in a courth

ceremony. After the conviction, Seiberreleased on ball for his wed night.

The Gridiron Club, former years ago as an all-male bar of newspapermen in Washing-has voted to change its const tion to admit women. The ac resolved a controversy of sea years' standing.

Helen Thomas, who heads White House bureau of Ur Press International, is expe-to be the first woman adm to Gridiron membership. Miss-Thomas is expected t

admitted by January, before club's annual spring dinner. event traditionally roasts the and the mighty of the pol world in song and skits wr and sung by the membership Interest in the vote was sothat one member flew up i... Miami to support the entrwomen. J.F. terHorst, fo-press secretary to President I missed out, however, when plane was delayed. -SAMUEL JUSTIC-

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